CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 159,000. Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1901. VOL. LXVI: NO. 14.

MAUD MULLER UP TO DATE.

Maud Muller, on a summer's day,
Got tired of raking up the hay,
And said, as she gazed at her bare feet brown,
"I guess I better blow out to town."

And the judge came a-riding along that way
In his automobile, and to her did say:
"Come, get in, Maudie, and take a ride;"
And soon she was nestled close to his side.

Now, the judge's wife has hair of red,
And she had forty fits as they past her sped—
It was only an innocent frolic, of course,
But she's suing him, all the same, for a divorce.
—Baltimore World.

LOVE'S GEOGRAPHY.

Wise men delight in globes and maps.
They trace
Each kindly wrinkle in the old earth's face;
Phrenologize on mountain-peaks, and thrust
States—towns—aside, as mere external dust.

But I, an humble student, when I con
Such maps, with little freckled towns thereon,
Love takes my hand, and pointing, whispers clear,
"Here lives a friend—and here—and here—and here!"

So small the dots, so cheap and pink the chart,
I close my eyes. The world is in my heart!
But Love still points—"O World, so strangely dear,
Here lives a friend who loves me—here—and here!"
—Mary McNeil Fenotlosa, in Youth's Companion.

CLAUDE.

"Give me death!" he wailed and cried.
"Nay, not so!" the Sage replied.
"Love is what you really need, sir,
Walking with you at your side!"

Through the ballroom came a maid
All in finery arrayed,
Smiling! (Hidden in the house plants
Sweet musicians played and played)!

For awhile a brighter tide
Swept the heavens far and wide,
And the clouds became as silver,
And his spirits seemed to glide!

But the maid, with cheeks of pink,
Gave the man the rinky dink!
"Give me death!" he cried again, "and
Let me fall into the drink!"

"Nay, not so," the Sage once more
Whispered, and across the floor
Tripped another gentle maiden,
And his heart beat as of yore!

So life went for years and years—
First in joy and then in tears—
Half in sunshine, half in drowning
Out his sorrow in the beers!
—Edward Singer, in Indianapolis Sun.

DEAR OLD BOHEMIA.

Bah! to the tedious world say I,
And the yoke of wealth and men;
Give me a garret under the sky
And a place to wield a pen.
A table, a chair, a stove, a bed,
A pillow to sink a careless head,
And it's my contentment then.

Splendor is good for the spoiled soul
And minds that degenerate;
But Genius pays a heavy toll
When she knocks at Splendor's gate.
For the wines of Splendor burn the brain,
And the dreams we knew come not again
When Genius and splendor mate.

Oh, let not a greed dream tempt of me,
And I for a gold soul pine;
And let not my heart rhymes wasted be
On she in the landau fine.
For what care I for a glance serene—
Bohemia has an uncrowned queen
Whose toasts have mingled mine.

Dear old Bohemia! Drink her down!
Oh, eccentric settlement;
Where each one wears his genius crown
And mourn not for what he's spent.
Here, give me a smoke, a pretzel brown,
And a pint of dark to wash it down,
And then I shall be content.
—Victor A. Herman in the New York Herald.

GREY OR GRAY?

Do you write grey or gray? If you are wise you write both giving to each its special application says the Academy. Exactly what that application should be is not so easily expressed, but who does not feel that some things are grey and others gray? Mr. Bradley tells us of an inquiry into the question of usage made by Dr. Murray in 1893. The replies showed that "in Great Britain the form grey is the more frequent in use, notwithstanding the authority of Johnson and later English lexicographers, who have all given the preference to gray. In answer to questions as to their practice, the printers of the Times stated that they always used the form gray; Messrs. Spottiswood and Messrs. Cowes always used grey; other eminent printing firms had no fixed rule. Many correspondents said that they used the two forms with a difference of meaning or application, the distinction most generally recognized being that grey denotes a more delicate or a lighter tint than gray. Others considered the difference to be that gray is a "warmer" color or that it has a mixture of red or brown. There seems to be nearly absolute unanimity as to the spelling of 'the Scots Greys,' 'a pair of greys.'" Yet grey has more of sentiment, gray more of color.

THE ARMY FLAG FOR THE PHILIPPINES

The standard flag for the headquarters of the division of the Philippines has been defined in an order issued by Secretary Root as follows:

"The headquarters of the division of the Philippines will be designated by a

standard of khaki-colored silk, or bunting, measuring 3 feet on the staff and 4 feet 6 inches fly, cut swallow-tailed 12 inches to the fork, bearing in the center two circles overlapping each other, one-third radius, resembling the figure 8, 1 foot 6 inches high and of corresponding width. The symbol to be in red, bordering in white 1½ inches, and edged in blue ¾ of an inch, surmounted by a red scroll bearing the device, 'Division of the Philippines' embroidered in blue letters. Total length of lance to be 9 feet, including spear-head and ferrule."

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., AND HIS BIBLE CLASS

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has several claims to distinction. He is the son of what Mr. Carnegie has called "the richest man in the world," he gained some notice by a big deal in "Leather" stocks, and is credited with forcing the big steel companies to terms on carrying ore with his father's big fleet of lake steamers. But the capacity in which this young heir to millions comes before the public most frequently is that of the leader of a Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church in New York city. He expounds the Scriptures to this Sunday school gathering every Sunday, makes speeches to them on other occasions, tells them how to be good, and what is the highest aim in life.

Young Rockefeller's class numbers in the neighborhood of 100 members. The weekly attendance is about fifty. In addition to the active members who are regular attendants it has a roll of honorary members. Among the latter are Andrew Carnegie, General O. O. Howard and John D. Rockefeller, Sr. It was at a reunion of these honorary members that Andrew Carnegie made bold to say that he believed in games of chance as a means of amusement and relaxation. The steel magnate and donor of libraries made himself safe, however, by adding that he was unalterably opposed to gambling.

While young Mr. Rockefeller spends most of six days in the week at the Standard Oil company's offices, he believes in observing the Sabbath. He always walks from his home at 4 West Fifty-fourth street to the church, which is about eight blocks distant. With his silk hat and plain attire he might easily be taken for a clergyman. He finds his class in a gallery at the back of the church. It is composed of men of all ages and many conditions. It is supposed to be for young men, but some of its members are gray-haired. From the poorest clerk to the most solid man of business, they all enter earnestly into the discussion of the day's lesson under the leadership of the youthful teacher. Mr. Rockefeller has not as ready a command of words as he has of dollars. He does not talk readily, and his manner is not easy and graceful. But he impresses his hearers with his sincerity, and whatever he may lack in the graces of speech he makes up in earnestness. He almost always addresses his class sitting behind a table with his hands clasped on the table in front of him. After instructing the class Mr. Rockefeller mingles freely with the members, shaking hands with them and inquiring about their welfare. When the Sunday school services are over he returns to his home, walking as he came, and usually spends the remainder of the day quietly at home.

Every year Mr. Rockefeller's Bible class has a dinner and their leader makes them a speech. Mr. Rockefeller's views on right living and doing may be seen from his remarks at the fourth annual dinner, given at the Broadway Central hotel, December, 1900. He said then:

"Each of you must bear in mind that a true Christian is something more than a mere attendant at church or Sunday school. He goes out of his way, he goes to infinite trouble to aid his fellow man. There is more Christianity in extending a helping hand to a suffering fellow-being or to one who is groveling in darkness away from the light of God, than there is in daily prayers and worship. The true Christian is he who acts with all possible kindness, charity and helpfulness toward his fellow-man."

On another occasion he said: "The chief thing in life is to do something—to work. I know what it is to cut wood and to crush stone for roads at 15 cents an hour. I believe in work, and when in college some of my most intimate companions were men who worked their way by laundry work or by doing janitor's duties."

Young Rockefeller is 24 years old. He signalized his formal entry into business a little over a year ago by being elected a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He has begun to be something of a philanthropist by giving $250,000 for a school for the poorest of poor people. The institution, which is being built at Forty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, New York, is modeled after Cooper Union. It is to be ready on March 1.—Chicago Tribune.

THEY SPOKE A STRANGE TONGUE

Little Wonder the Boston Man Thought These Men Were Foreigners.

Little John Winthrop Pork Beanington of Boston spoke English perfectly, as was to be expected, and had a speaking acquaintance with all the continental languages as well as a smattering of Arabic, Hindustani, Tagalog, Mongoose, Chinese, Ibex, Conshohocken, Bungalow and a number of dialects, but he was up against it hard, as one would not say in Boston, when he heard two New York grown persons talking one day while he was taking the air in the Public garden of his native city, says the New York Sun. He listened in speechless amazement at first, and later in studious contemplation, and what follows is all he could get out of it. It is not positively known that the speakers were New Yorkers, but John thought they were, because they were so unlike Bostonians.

"Hoo zee?" said one, nodding toward a man who had passed by.

"Ghvva tuo," replied the other.

"Jou spoze heez zennybody?"

"Nope. Look slika slob."

"Izze, jou spose?"

"Dunno."

"Bawst'nza bum burgaintit?"

"Cert. Lessavya ball?"

"Ri-chu-ar. K'mawn."

"Whairza tat?"

"Damfino."

"Praps thrain tenny."

"Uv cour-athairiz."

"Howj uno?"

"Booze'n' brainzer pards; 'n' Bawst'n selen brains."

"Ura wise guy."

"Butta ain't Baws'n. Waitl'lie pump the kid."

The speaker walked over and spoke to the boy.

"Say, bub," he said, "whairk'n we gitta drink?"

"At the fountain yonder, sir," replied John Winthrop, suppressing his anger at being called "bub."

"Aw, whatter you givvinus?" protested the inquirer.

"Information, sir, concerning where you may secure the drink for which you have inquired," replied the astonished Bostonian.

"Taint that kindur wet werrafter," explained the stranger.

"Is it alcoholic," asked John Winthrop, with rare acumen.

"Thatsit," said the delighted seeker for moisture. "Whairz the boozery?"

The boy told the man to inquire of one of the garden guardians and the man went back to his companion.

"Duzzy know whairtherza place?" inquired the man waiting.

"Dunnoaffy duzzernot. Talks some kind foreign language, butta guess he meanza park cop. Lesgo see," and the two strangers went off on their quest with John Winthrop Pork Beanington listening to them as far as he could catch their words.

Her Vocation.

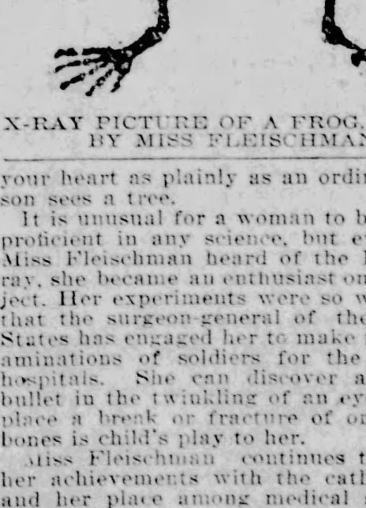
The little daughter of a well-known actor was once helping her parents to entertain some visitors, and she succeeded in the usual unexpected way of childhood. The talk was running on theatrical matters, when one of the visitors, a lady not unknown to footlight fame, turned to the little girl and said:

"Well, Virgie, I suppose you expect to be a great actress, too, when you grow up?"

"Oh, no," promptly replied the dear child, "mamma intends me to marry!"

A YOUNG GIRL IS AN X-RAY WIZARD

Miss Elizabeth Fleischman, of San Francisco, is more of a "witch" apparently than those ancient ladies who traveled on a broomstick or were burnt at the stake for their wisdom. Miss Fleischman probably cannot tell what is in your mind, but she knows every blessed thing that is in your body, and she can see



X-RAY PICTURE OF A FROG, TAKEN BY MISS FLEISCHMAN.

your heart as plainly as an ordinary person sees a tree.

It is unusual for a woman to become so proficient in any science, but ever since Miss Fleischman heard of the Roentgen ray, she became an enthusiast on the subject. Her experiments were so wonderful that the surgeon-general of the United States has engaged her to make many examinations of soldiers for the military hospitals. She can discover a Mauser bullet in the twinkling of an eye, and to place a break or fracture of one of the bones is child's play to her.

Miss Fleischman continues to add to her achievements with the cathode ray, and her place among medical scientists has become an enviable one.

SAVED THE SITUATION.

A story is told of a certain singer which shows that he possessed not only musical ability but admirable presence of mind. On the occasion of his first appearance his voice was somewhat harsh, and his vocal efforts were greeted with hisses from the disappointed audience.

Without appearing to be in the least moved by this unpleasant reception, the young artist looked calmly down at the crowd of listeners and said:

"Gentlemen, it is a pity to hear you whistle so badly; allow me to give you a lesson."

Upon that he began to whistle in a most exquisite manner the varied airs of an opera which was very popular at the time.

At this unexpected turn of affairs first silence and then prolonged applause succeeded to the hissing, and from that time on, whether he sang or whistled, the singer's success was assured.—Tit-Bits.

The Savage Bachelor.

"Then you do not consider Mrs. Nation one of our representatives of Aspiring Higher Womanhood?" asked the bilious boarder.

"No," said the Savage Bachelor, "I don't. She's fat enough and double-chinned enough, but she hasn't yet had her picture in the papers in evening dress."—Indianapolis Press.

SHALL WE BUY THE PANAMA CANAL?

Now that the British government has definitely refused to accept the senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and has notified the United States that it holds the Bulwer-Clayton treaty to be in full force and effect—a fact which our government has admitted—the question arises, whether it will not be wiser for us to acquire the partly-completed Panama canal, finish the work, and have a canal which is absolutely our own, than to push the Nicaragua scheme, with the probability facing us that Great Britain will insist upon the rights in the Nicaragua canal which we gave her by treaty fifty-one years ago.

The bankruptcy of the original "Universal International Canal Company," organized by the famed DeLesseps, the projector and builder of the Suez canal, has led the American people to look upon that project as impracticable and visionary. This is a hasty and poorly-founded generalization. De Lesseps was one of the world's most talented, learned and daring engineers. The entire success of the great Suez canal is proof of this statement. It was no fault of De Lesseps, nor yet of his plans for the Panama canal, that his son, and other men connected with the actual work on the big ditch, were wasteful, incompetent, and finally wrecked the company, amid a scandal which convulsed France and caused a world-wide sensation.

It was in 1888 the final crash came, and the company went into liquidation. The receivers, with the consent of the creditors of the company, did not proceed to a final liquidation, which would have simply wiped out the value of the property, for it would have meant the final abandonment of the project, and the loss of every franc invested. Instead of this, they organized a new company—the "New Panama Canal Company,"—to take up the work and, if possible, secure its completion.

It required some years for the great scandal caused by the governmental inquiry into the failure of the old company to die away. It was not until late in the year 1894 that the new company was organized. It secured from the receivers of the old company a complete transfer of all the latter's concessions and privileges, on the conditions following: Of the net profits resulting from the operation of the canal—that is, after deducting the cost of the general expenses of operation and administration, and meeting all claims against the new company, including all payments to the government of Colombia, all interest on borrowed money, and also deducting 5 per cent interest on its capital stock—there is to be assigned a share of 60 per cent to the receivers of the old company. This is an honest and just mode of treating the claims of the men whose money went into the old company; for, as the rights and the property they transferred to the new company will have no real value until the canal is completed and becomes remunerative, their payment is deferred until the men whose energy and money shall complete the work have had fair remuneration.

The new company has simply carried on work along the lines of the original plans of De Lesseps. Work has been continued, with more or less vigor, ever since the company got into active operation. It has wisely confined its efforts to the great excavation on the summit level—the "Culebra cut," so called, because it is through the Cerro de Culebra—the Heights of Culebra—and a parallel elevation, of not quite so great elevation. The excavations through these are called respectively the Culebra and the Emperador sections. They are through the backbone of the low mountain range which forms the Isthmus of Panama. This enormous cut, embraced in these two sections, is by far the most difficult part of the work, because it requires the excavation and removal of millions of tons of rock and earth, to form a channel for vessels.

The length of these two sections of the canal is about five miles (eight kilometres.) Up to the beginning of the last year—the latest date to which official figures are obtainable by the present writer—the excavation by the new company amounted to about 5,000,000 cubic metres, or 6.6 million cubic yards. The only work this company has done so far besides this is to construct a long wharf at the port of La Boca, which is at the point where the canal enters the Bay of Panama. A deep basin has been dredged adjacent to this wharf, so that ships can unload directly into the cars on the railway along the wharf. This railroad is a spur of the Panama railroad. Heretofore the shallow water compelled ships to anchor several miles out, and their loading and unloading was accomplished by means of lighters.

As said before, the new company is simply carrying out the original plans contemplated by the old company. These are for a canal 70 kilometres long from the point where it leaves the Bay of Limon to the point where it enters the Bay of Panama. If to this be added the extension, by dredging, through the Bay of Panama, to reach deep water, a distance of five kilometres (3.1 miles), its total length will be 75 kilometres, or 46.6 miles.

The summit level, 10 kilometres long, will have its bottom 20.75 metres above mean tide of the ocean, and its highest water level 31.25 metres, or 102.5 feet, above the same.

The descent to the ocean on either side is to be by means of four locks. These locks are to be double, each being 82 feet wide, 738 feet long, and the greatest lift being 29.5 feet.

Beginning at the Atlantic, in the Bay of Limon, the first level extends 24 kilometres to Bohio, where two successive locks will raise vessels to the second level, which will be a great lake, formed by damming the waters of the Chagres river. This level is 26 kilometres long, and vessels will then, by two more successive locks, reach the summit level—the great Culebra cut, referred to above. This level will be 10.7 kilometres long. It will be supplied with water by a feeder from the Chagres river at Alhajuela, which feeder will be 15 kilometres, or 9.5 miles long. The Chagres will there again be dammed, forming a great reservoir, not only to furnish water for the upper level of the canal, but to store the waters, in connection with the great lake lower down at Bohio, to hold back and control the volume of water in great floods.

From the summit level, going toward the Pacific, vessels are to lock down at Paraiso. This level is to be 2.7 kilometres long, ending at Pedro Miguel, where two locks will carry them down to the next level. This is 3 kilometres long, ending at Miraflores. Here a single lock will drop vessels to the next level, which is on a level with the waters of the Pacific.

The great engineering problems in the construction of the canal are the enormous Culebra cut, and the control of the waters of the Chagres river. The isthmus has an extraordinary rainfall, and it is an unsolved question whether the two great dams referred to above—at Bohio and at Alhajuela—will be capable of controlling the floods.

The original plan of De Lesseps was to have a canal at the sea level, as is the Suez ditch. The enormous amount of excavation needed, and the problem presented by the Chagres river, led to the modification outlined above. However, if at any time the plan of a tidewater canal should be deemed advisable, it could be constructed on the line of the contemplated canal. The problem would be one of excavation, and of the best disposition of the waters of the Chagres.

The tremendous popular opinion created in the United States by the Spanish war in favor of the building of a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the preference shown to the Nicaragua route, has kept the Panama company from raising money enough to prosecute the work with vigor. The canal commission, charged with the duty of examining all feasible routes, reported to the president in favor of the Nicaragua plan. The attitude of Great Britain with regard to that route has revived the hopes of the Frenchmen who compose the new company that we may now turn to them, and purchase their rights. The concession they have gives them some nine years yet to complete the work. It would not be surprising to find the Panama canal with a powerful backing before congress next winter.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Another Illusion Destroyed.

"I wish you hadn't had your hair cut so short, Harold!" exclaimed the young woman, turning from him involuntarily.

"What difference does it make, dearest?" asked Harold with tender anxiety.

"You—you have destroyed an illusion," she sighed. "That is all."

"You didn't think I was a poet, did you, Clara, because I wore my hair long?"

"No, I never suspected you of being a poet."

"Nor an artist?"

"No."

"Then, what illusion have I destroyed?" he demanded.

"Perhaps I should say, Harold," she answered with tears in her voice, "that you have unconsciously revealed a fact I never suspected, dear. Your ears don't match!"—From the London Stray Stories.

Well Founded.

"I hope I am not superstitious," said Mr. Upjohn, throwing himself gloomily on the lounge, "but I have been oppressed all day with a foreboding of some impending calamity."

"I hope it's nothing that's going to happen to the family," said Mrs. Upjohn. "I want to have the house repapered from top to bottom week after next."

"Then it's true!" he groaned.—Chicago Tribune.

Accounting for Their Activity.

Mr. Hayseed—These New Yorkers jes' rush themselves to death. Why on earth do they kill themselves that way?

Mrs. Hayseed—Land Sakes! they've got to. Think of the rents they pay.—New York Weekly.

FIRST MONUMENT TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

RUINS OF THE FIRST WASHINGTON MONUMENT, REBUILT IN 1882.

The first monument raised to the memory of George Washington was erected on the summit of South mountain, about 2½ miles southeast of and overlooking the town of Boonsboro, Washington county, Md. The monument was built on the lofty cliff by the people of Boonsboro and commanded a wide view of the surrounding country. It was dedicated on July 4, 1827, and is now for the second time since its erection a pile of ruins. The picture given herewith shows the ruins as they appear to-day.

In 1882 there was left standing only about ten feet of the original monument. A movement was started by the encampment order of Odd Fellows of Boonsboro, which found a hearty response from the people, and by means of subscription and a fair sum was raised sufficient to rebuild to a height of 50 feet and surmounted with an iron frame work with stairway to the top. It was rededicated August 18, 1883.—Baltimore Herald.

CHILD'S HAND ON AN APPLE TREE

One of the most curious freaks of nature, discovered eighteen years ago in an old graveyard near Ashland, Va., is now preserved as a much-treasured relic. A man named Robertson, who was walking through the burying ground, noticed that, raised in the bark of an ancient apple tree was the exquisitely modeled hand of a child. Robertson cut the growth off the apple tree and took the bark from it. It was seen at a glance that by taking a penknife and making the ends of the fingers to indicate nails, and also by cutting little notches on the fingers at a point where the knuckles would be, the growth would be an exact reproduction of a child's hand. Mr. Robertson did this, and the little piece of wood was regarded as a curio by all who saw it. He sold it to Mr. J. P. Luck, of Ashland, who has had it in his possession ever since.

With the exception of the carving at the ends of the fingers and the little notches at the knuckles, the accompanying cut shows the growth exactly as it was taken from the tree. The lines in the back of the hand are all natural. The shape of the fingers are just as they were when the bark was taken from the growth; the general shape and appearance of the hand have been unchanged, and on the inside are all the lines natural to a human hand.

The little notch shown in the cut to the side of the hand was a point where the thumb extended, but, in taking the bark

THE HAND ON THE TREE.

off the growth, this was accidentally cut. The thumb, like the fingers, was accurate in every particular.

Rumor has it that a little child was once buried here, and that not long after the interment an apple tree sprang up. This grew rapidly and near the root of it appeared the hand, which developed by degrees until it became the size of a child's hand and in its present shape.

Superstitious people think that there is some connection between the growth of this hand on the apple tree and the life of the child buried alongside of it. The fingers were all shaped exactly like those of a child and have a proportionate length and size. The palm of the hand is the same and the wrist almost a reproduction in appearance of that of a child's.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FATE OF THE TABOR DIAMONDS

The famous Tabor diamonds, including the wonderful jewel worn by Queen Isabella of Spain, may soon see the light of day once more, to shine and be admired outside of the four iron walls of their prison in the vaults of the First National bank. They are involved in litigation, in which are interested Hermann Powell, Mrs. Elizabeth Tabor widow of Ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor, the First National bank and several companies, mining, real estate and amusement, which bear the name of Tabor.

In 1893 Senator Tabor executed a note for $10,500 to Mr. Powell and gave as a pledge the famous Isabella diamond, diamond eardrops and studs, three unset diamonds, bracelets, an emerald tail and a ruby tongue, the collection being a notable one. It was put in the vaults of the bank pending the redemption of the pledge.

The note was never paid, including the interest, it now amounts to $24,691.26. Mr. Powell has a claim for this amount allowed by the circuit court. In the district court he has filed suit demanding the jewelry and a deficiency judgment against the Tabor estate and the numerous companies which endorsed the note.

The foreclosure of the diamonds would ordinarily be by public sale. This is not desired by Mr. Powell. By law he would not be permitted to bid, and the diamonds might be sacrificed. Accordingly he asks the court to appoint a commissioner to sell the diamonds, and to permit him to bid. Mr. Powell also says that even if the diamonds should bring all they are worth there would not be sufficient money to cancel the debt, and he therefore demands a deficiency judgment against the Tabor companies.

Mrs. Tabor claims the diamonds as executrix of the estate, saying that the complainant is without equity in the circumstances, and the court has no jurisdiction. In the county court Mrs. Tabor obtained permission to prosecute the old suit of Senator Tabor against the Bank of Leadville for the return of certain mining properties.—Denver News.

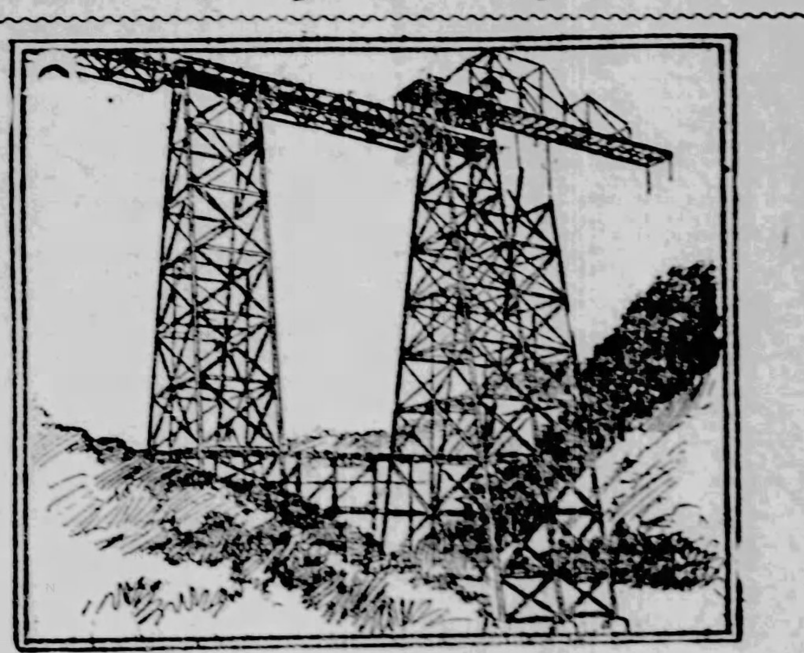
ONE KNOWS FRENCH, BUT-----

I have often wondered whether the average individual is in the habit of telling the truth about his knowledge of French. This has been borne in upon me all the more strongly since the Bernhardt engagement. Ordinarily truthful persons tell the most astounding legends concerning their knowledge of French. Gray-haired mothers and fathers, who dawdled over Ollendorf half a century ago, proudly assert that their "French is a little rusty, but——" Their grown-up daughters, who pored over Fasquelle twenty years ago, serenely say: "Yes, I am not so well up in French as I used to be, but——" The youngest generation, which is still poring over the contemporaneous French grammar, whatever it may be, says blithely: "Yes, we finished our French course with Mme. Unetelle last term and understand most of what Bernhardt said, but——"—The Argonaut.

Dry-Rot in the Pulpit.

However, the "unkindest cut of all" among unintentional sayings capable of a satirical application was that of an old pew-opener in a southern county. She was in attendance on the rector, the church wardens and a city architect down with a view to church restoration. Said the architect, poking the woodwork with his cane, "There's a great deal of dry-rot in these pews, Mr. Rector." Before the latter could reply the old woman cut in with, "But, law, sir! it ain't nothink to what there is in the pulpit."—Chambers' Journal.

Monster Bridge Built By Yankees.



BUILDING THE GOKTEIK VIADUCT.

A Pennsylvania steel company has recently completed a monster viaduct across the Gokteik gorge. This work is remarkable not only because it is the largest of its kind in the world, but also because it is a colossal monument to the enterprise of American bridge builders, through whose work a direct road has been opened from Rangoon, the seaport of Burmah, to China.

The gorge which is spanned by the bridge is a great rift in the Shan hills of Burmah, the rocky borders of which resemble in many respects the Palisades of the Hudson. The gorge is about 150 miles inland from Rangoon, and about 80 miles from Mandalay.

The cost of the structure was about $700,000. The European concerns which had bid for the work, predicted failure for the Pennsylvania company, but the finished work has been accepted.

The structural metal was designed and finished at the works of the company, whence it was shipped in three vessels to Rangoon. The total weight was about 500 tons, exclusive of the erection outfit, which weighed about 250 tons.

The cars which brought the metal, the pneumatic plant, the engine and other paraphernalia to the seaboard would, if joined, have made a train one and a half miles long.

Thirty men were sent from America, and they began the work of erection early in December, 1899. The viaduct was practically completed in October, 1900.

In its completed condition the viaduct is 2,260 ft. long and 320 ft. high at the central point. A natural bridge, under which the river flows, forms the foundation for the great tower, and the top of the metal structure is 520 feet above the water level.

The gorge spanned by the viaduct was a wilderness before the work was begun, and the contractors were compelled to send, in addition to material, tools, etc., portable houses, special clothing, medical stores and other necessary articles which could not be procured in that country. The Americans of the party suffered hardship because of the severe climate.

In the morning it was clear and hot, and by noon it was almost impossible to work in the sun. During the afternoon there would be a steady downpour, and at night, owing to the rain and high altitude, it would be so cold that heavy blankets were necessary.

In constructing the work a steel traveler of original design was used, which attracted much attention in the mechanical world. It was a monster crane, weighing over 180,000 pounds, with an overhang of 164 feet and lifting capacity of 25 tons.

Not a life was lost by accident while the work was in progress, only one man died and three of the Americans returned home before the work was completed.

The builders of this giant bridge knew that the parts sent from America would be handled by 500 ignorant native laborers, and in order to facilitate classification of the parts a comprehensive color system was applied in painting the pieces at the shops before shipment.

The erection traveler was painted black, each truss, column or girder was painted distinctively, and the stripes and combinations of colors aided the men in selecting the proper pieces. The pieces were assembled much like a child's picture block puzzle, and the colors at the joints made it clear to the laborers as to whether the right pieces had been used.—New York Tribune.

KING ALFONSO WILL PAY VISITS.

Alfonso XIII, the 14-year-old king of Spain, will visit a number of his fellow-monarchs during the coming summer.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

London and the continental capitals will be visited. The journey will be made in semi-state. A number of Spanish public men and members of the royal family will accompany the king. Much political significance is attached to the proposed trip, and it is considered part of a general plan to rehabilitate Spain in the good graces of the other powers. The king will be 15 years old in May.

FRENCHMAN'S DIFFICULTY IN LEARNING ENGLISH

A Frenchman, thirsting for linguistic superiority recently began a course of English lessons with a teacher of languages, says the Sheffield Weekly News. After toiling conscientiously through a good many exercises the following dialogue between the pupil and his master was overheard:

"I find the English very difficult," complained the Frenchman. "How do you pronounce t-o-u-g-h?"

"It is pronounced 'tuff.'"

"Eh, bien, 'tuff,' 'snuff,' then, is spelt s-n-o-u-g-h, is it not?"

"Oh, no; 'snuff' is spelt s-n-u-f-f. As a matter of fact, words ending in o-u-g-h are somewhat irregular."

"I see, a superb language! T-o-u-g-h is 'tuff' and c-o-u-g-h is 'cuff.' I have a very bad cuff."

"No, it is 'coff,' not 'cuff.'"

"Very well; cuff, tuff and coff. And d-o-u-g-h is 'duff,' eh?"

"No, not 'duff.'"

"'Doff,' then?"

"No; 'doh.'"

"Well, then, what about h-o-u-g-h?"

"That is pronounced 'hock.'"

"'Hock.' Then I suppose the thing the farmer uses, the p-l-o-u-g-h, is 'pluff,' or is it 'phlock,' or 'plo?' Fine language—'plo.'"

"No, no; it is pronounced 'plow.'"

"I shall soon master English, I am sure. Here we go. 'Plow,' 'coff,' 'cuff,' 'hock,' and now here is another—r-o-u-g-h; that is 'row,' I suppose."

"Oh, no, my friend; that's 'ruff' again."

"And b-o-u-g-h is 'buff'?"

"No; that happens to be 'bow.'"

"Yes, wonderful language. And I have just e-n-o-u-g-h of it; that 'enou,' is it not?"

"No; 'enuff.'"

No Need of Hurry.

Sweet Girl—It's just too mean for anything! There isn't going to be any opera.

Old School Friend—Are you so fond of music?

Sweet Girl—N-o, but I think if there had been forty or fifty nights of opera ahead Geo—I mean Mr. Nicefello—would have proposed as a matter of economy.—Exchange.

VEGETABLES AS MEDICINE

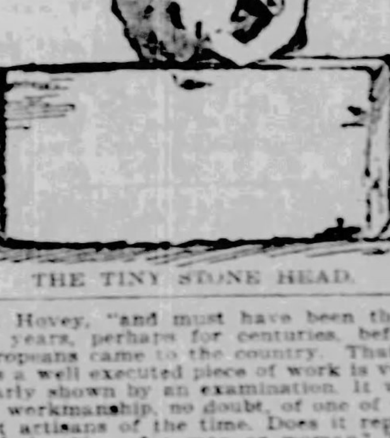
As most people are aware, vegetables possess various medicinal qualities. Here are some worth bearing in mind, says the London Express. Asparagus is very cooling and easily digested. Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and broccoli are cooling, nutritive, laxative and purifying to the blood, and also act as tonics, but should not be eaten too freely by delicate persons. Celery is good for rheumatic and gouty persons. Lettuces are very wholesome. They are slightly narcotic, and lull and calm the mind. Spinach is particularly good for rheumatism and gout, and also in kidney diseases. Onions are good for chest ailments and colds, but do not agree with all. Water-cresses are excellent tonics and cooling. Beetroot is very cooling and highly nutritious, owing to the amount of sugar it contains. Parsley is cooling and purifying. Potatoes, parsnips, carrots, turnips and artichokes are highly nutritious, but not so digestible as some vegetables. Potatoes are the most nourishing and are fattening for nervous persons. Tomatoes are health-giving and purifying, either eaten raw or cooked. Chili, cayenne, horseradish and mustard should be used sparingly. They give a zest to the appetite, and are valuable stomachics. Radishes are the same, but are indigestible and should not be eaten by delicate people.

TINY STONE HEAD IN ANCIENT MOUNT

A tiny stone head in the collection of George U. S. Hovey, of White Church, Wyandotte county, Kan., has given its owner a very fruitful subject for thought and has also interested the wise men at the Smithsonian institution, Washington, and the Peabody museum, Boston.

This interesting little relic is about the same size as the picture of it which accompanies this article. It was carved from stone, and in color is of a light yellowish cast. Mr. Hovey picked it up near the great store house of antiquities around the three mounds of Wyandotte county, Kansas.

"It was found buried under the accumulation of soil some little distance," said



THE TINY STONE HEAD.

Mr. Hovey, "and must have been there for years, perhaps for centuries, before Europeans came to the country. That it was a well executed piece of work is very clearly shown by an examination. It was the workmanship, no doubt, of one of the best artisans of the time. Does it represent the face of a man or woman? The big nose, that Napoleon liked in his generals, and the width between the eyes, seem to favor the sterner sex. Markings for the hair are not shown. But still more important is the question, from what race did the ancient sculptor model the head? Was this model from the east or the west, from Egyptian or from Japanese? Answer that and you may have a key to the origin of the early inhabitants of this land."

Varying Results.

Tommy—Does God make everybody, mamma?

Mamma—Yes.

Tommy—Does he have a pattern?

Mamma—Yes; the Bible says we are made like himself.

Tommy—Humph! I guess he must follow that pattern by his eye.—Puck.

"Practical" Art.

Critic—Not a bad stretch of landscape, but haven't you laid out more than enough of it in water?

Artist—Not a bit of it. The picture is for a client who made his money in stock-watering operations.—Boston Transcript.

SUPERSTITIONS AS TO THE MOON AND ZODIAC

Not long ago, an answer in the Weekly Blade to a question about the supposed influence of the moon on weather, crops, etc., was made to the effect that there was none whatever. Singularly enough, this reply brings out two communications, one of which is herewith given:

Please allow me to cite you to a few ways that will prove this influence. If people will try some of these simple tests they will agree that we are ruled to a certain extent by the planets.

You may cut or trim the little twigs or limbs of your fruit trees any time in the new moon without harm but at a certain time in the old of the moon, to even stick the point of a knife in the tree will kill it. This time is best not known to all.

If the man having the barren fruit trees will wait, they will bear fruit. Just as many days as they are planted before the new of the moon, just so many years will it be till they yield fruit.

Kill your hogs in the old of the moon, and watch your meat curl up and get small when you fry it. It will not do so if killed in the new moon.

Plant potatoes when the moon points up, and see them come out of the ground and turn green. When the moon points down, you will dig deep after them.

Plant your pole beans when the moon points down, and my life for it you can't run them up the poles; they will turn down if tied up. Then try the same when the moon points up, and they will go clear to the top of the poles.

Plant radishes when the moon points up, and see them come out of the ground, be as hot as fire in flavor and go to seed. Try them in the other sign, and find them fine and tender.

Try getting your hair cut in the new of the moon, and see if it don't require it five times in the new to three times in the old of the moon. Or even cut your finger nails in the new and the old of the moon, and note the rsults.

Try setting two posts close together, one when the moon points up, the other when it points down. The one will freeze and come out of the ground, the other will stay firm until it rots.

Haul a load of manure and scatter on your meadow in the fall, when the moon points down, and it will sink down. Haul another load and place beside the first when the moon points up, and you will rake it up in the hay the next season.

Doctors, note your surgical operations, and see if those of the new moon do not heal faster, do better, and with less prouud flesh, etc., than those in the old of the moon. I could cite you to hundreds of tests. I have mentioned here only a few so simple that any one can try them.

The second letter is of the same nature, but does not give so many moon superstitions, and insists more upon the influence of the signs of the zodiac.

It will be noted the above letter lays great stress upon the horns of the moon pointing up or down. That body is 238,000 miles from us, and revolves around the earth. She passes through all her phases from new moon to new moon in about 29½ days. These phases depend on her position entirely. Her light is simply the reflection of the sunlight. The half of the moon which is toward the sun is lighted; the other half if dark, and therefore invisible. If the earth is directly between sun and moon, we see the whole of the lighted surface of the moon, which is then called full; if the moon is between us and the sun we see none of it, and hence the moon is invisible.

As the earth revolves on its axis daily, the moon is on the meridian of every place on earth once in every 25 hours, nearly. Why 25, instead of 24 hours? Because the moon travels eastward around the earth, and it takes almost an hour more than one complete revolution of the earth to overtake her. This is the reason she rises nearly an hour later every night.

The horns of the moon are a mere appearance. Half her surface is in full sunlight all the time. We see only the narrow edge of this lighted half-globe at new moon, and the portion we see has a crescent shape. We see more and more of the lighted surface, then all of it, and then less and less until the moon gets between us and the sun, when we can not see her at all, as her lighted half is turned away from us.

The position of the crescent of the new moon, and of the reverse appearance of the old moon, depends entirely upon the relative positions of earth, moon and sun. All are moving, and the appearance differs with each successive new moon. The horns may be turned sidewise, or upward or downward. But there is a regular series of these, and they repeat in the same order, on the completion of the series. Hence, were thre any favorable or unfavorable influence in the position of the points, it would return regularly as the series repeats itself.

Now, what is this supposed influence? The only forces which science knows as between sun, moon and earth, are gravitation, heat and light. Under the first, the moon pulls on the earth in proportion to her mass, and the earth on the moon; and the earth has much the stronger pull, because she has so much greater mass. This alleged influence can not be gravity, that is plain. Nor is it heat, for the amount of heat reflected from the moon is practically nothing. Nor can the weak light she reflects to us be accountable for it.

We doubt if any one who believes in this superstition can give any explanation whatever of it. All these beliefs as to the position of the horns of the moon, or the age of the moon, or the sign of the zodiac, are survivals of old superstitions. The writer of the above letter is doubtless sincere in his belief; but we doubt if he ever made tests under scientific conditions, which excluded all other possible causes as factors in the result.

Let a careful test of his tree superstition be made, and its fallacy will at once be manifest. Any nurseryman or large fruit-grower will agree to this.

The pork-packers of Chicago, Kansas City or Omaha, who kill thousands of hogs daily, pay no attention to the age of the moon, yet the meats they furnish are uniformly good. Tens of thousands of people use it daily, and half of it, at least, was killed "in the old of the moon." Were the superstition true, the packers would lose thousands of dollars.

The country for miles outside of every large city is devoted to truck farms, wherein all kinds of vegetables are raised for the city markets. These prosperous farmers pay no attention to the moon or the zodiacal signs. They plant and sow in order to have vegetables on the market as early as possible, and as late as possible; they use modern methods of cultivation, and have long ago proved the fallacy of all these childish fancies. Surgeons perform surgical operations without the slightest reference to the moon, and any one with hospital experience will be able to tell you the absurdity of these signs.

The old style almanacs, with their columns showing "the sign" in which the moon is, are published simply to cater to this silly superstition. The men who prepare them, or who publish them, do not believe such stuff. They simply do it because there are people ignorant enough to believe such folly, and who want such almanacs. Were it not for theme, these lingering superstitions would die out rapidly.

The singular thing is that the people who believe these absurdities are generally people who claim to be devout Christians. Yet they are believers in degrading pagan superstitions. This is inconsistent. The writer proposes a test which will settle the folly of these lunar and zodiacal superstitions fully. It is this:

Burn up every almanac that has the phases of the moon or the sign of the zodiac in it. Go to some insurance agent and get a calendar to hang on the wall, which gives only the days of the week and month. Then go right ahead, plant and sow, reap and mow, without reference to moon or sign, and by the time one year rolls round you will be cured of your superstition. Have you the courage to try it?

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

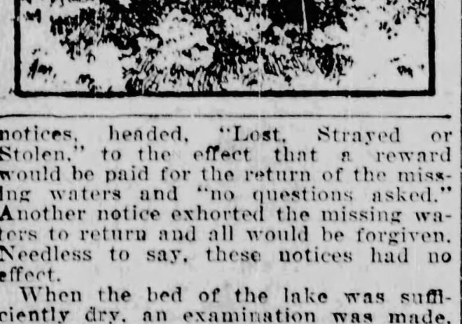
THIS LAKE DISAPPEARS.

Inhabitants of the Valley of Oetzthel, in the Tyrol, have just been witnesses of a remarkable event. The waters of the Lake Vernagther, formerly the pride of the valley, have suddenly disappeared.

The village watchman is positive that when he passed the banks of the lake the night before the remarkable discovery the lake was in its usual condition. The fact, however, remains that in the morning nothing but the bed of the lake was left to show that Lake Vernagther ever existed.

The bed of the lake was much too muddy to admit of any extended investigation as to the cause of the sudden disappearance of the water, and so it was not until some weeks had elapsed that any attempt toward that end could be made. In the meantime the banks of the quondam lake were constantly crowded with curious villagers, some of whom waited in the firm belief that the prodigal waters would return as suddenly as they had disappeared.

On the trees growing near the lake some wag had caused to be posted large



notices, headed, "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," to the effect that a reward would be paid for the return of the missing waters and "no questions asked." Another notice exhorted the missing waters to return and all would be forgiven. Needless to say, these notices had no effect.

When the bed of the lake was sufficiently dry, an examination was made, which revealed the fact that a large opening had been broken through the bottom of the lake, and through it the waters had undoubtedly run.—New York Herald.

THE UTILITY SKIRT.

An odd black skirt is something that every woman wants, and there is an unlimited display of materials from which to choose—serge, henrietta, poplin, granite, soleil—a satiny fabric—eudora, cheviot, camel's hair, mohair and crepon, which still sells, though it is no longer fashionable. If a silk skirt is needed, the choice runs from peau de soie and taffeta to satin, also a fine gros grain.

Taffeta under a dollar is not worth making up into a skirt. A soft-finished taffeta for a dollar, if guaranteed by the seller, may be relied on to wear well.

Odd black skirts are being made with either five, seven or nine gores, the number of them depending upon the fabric and upon the figure. Made with an inverted box plait they are still both fashionable and popular. The new skirts are made with a drop skirt lining and trimmed on the outside with either ten-inch circular flounces or circular ruffles headed by shaped bands stitched several times.

A Matter of Health.

When the world is dull and gloomy
And won't go the proper way,
It is really your stomach
That is ailing so they say.
And the world would chime with laughter
Till the rippling echoes wake
If we could only discover
Just what medicine to take.

An Island in Straits.

The Island of Moline, off Ushant, which has recently been perilously near starvation, has been relieved. For four days there was no bread, and the fisher inhabitants had to live on potatoes. So terrible was the prospect that help from Brest was urgently asked, and, in spite of a heavy gale, the steamer Titan managed to land supplies just in time to avert a disaster from the little community, the mayor of which has sent a message of thanks to the marine prefect at Brest.

The Whole Business.

Cook (to young mistress, who has received a present of some game)—And please'm, do you like the birds 'igh?

Mistress (puzzled)—The bird's eye?

Cook—What I mean, mum, is, some prefers the birds stale.

Mistress (more puzzled)—The tail? (Decides not to seem ignorant). Send up the bird, please, cook, with the eyes and the tail!—Punch.

THE BACHELOR'S SIDEBOARD.

Wonderfully Equipped Tables for Brewing Delicious Beverages—Gifts for the Man Who Has a Birthday Falling Due.

The man with a birthday about to fall due need no longer groan in spirit at the thought of the ill-considered neckties, the superfluous silver match safes, or the sawdust cigars that his devoted wife or sister were wont to bestow upon him, remarks the Cleveland Leader. The silversmiths have lately bethought themselves of the needs of the man with small vices, and when helpless womankind goes secretly shopping for her husband, sweetheart or brother, she is led to the counter where all the wonderful new smoking and beverage making contrivances are displayed. It does not take long to persuade her that the cigar-loving object of her generosity would highly prize a silver or Kaisersen combination of cigar fighter, clipper, box opener, rest and ash tray all in one; or, if her purse and fancy demanded something more costly and ornate, she can easily be tempted to purchase a smoker's traveling case. It is a polished, brass-bound box that holds

pipes, cigars, cigarettes, matches for use in wind and weather, an alcohol lamp, ash trays, cigar clippers, box openers, etc., and when the box is not used by a traveler, it serves as an ornamental smoking cabinet.

Beside the ingenius contrivances for the comfort of the tobacco lover, there are equally admirable sideboard conveniences for the man who likes to brew his own cold or hot drinks. Patent silver lime and lemon squeezers, with spoon and saw knife attachments, are comforts in any household; but for the bachelor man, especially, complete tables are designed. The top of one of these holds all the various shapes of spoons, saw-bladed knives, glasses and silver cups; along with a lemonsqueezer, silver egg beater, spirit kettle for heating water and silver siphon bottle. In a frame beneath the table's top hangs a silver-bound ice bucket. When a bachelor's sideboard, or a silver and oak-mounted lemon squeezer is beyond the means of our gift giver, she still has it in her power to make a smoker happy by bestowing on him a flat silver case, no bigger than a pen-knife, and containing a clever little device for opening cigar boxes at one end and a blade for slicing off cigar tips at the other.

Light in the Gloom.

"I am sorry for you, my boy," said the old man. "I feel certain that you are about to wed a woman that does not know how to cook."

"It might be worse, father," answered the young man. "She has promised never to try to learn."—Indianapolis Press.

One, at Least.

"I tell you, bank clerks are not sufficiently remunerated," exclaimed the broker, quite forcibly.

"Oh, I don't know," said the bank president, with a sad smile; "our last receiving teller got about $20,000 a year for six months."—Brooklyn Life.

Interested.

"What do you think of Mr. Hardhit's execution?" said Miss Gushly at the soiree musicale.

"I hadn't heard of it," said old Growly, "but I think it's a good idea; when does the hanging take place?"—Pick-Me-Up.

Where Modesty is Appreciated.

Mayor Carter Harrison says that Chicago has had one better mayer than he is, and that one was his father. This statement shows unusual modesty on the part of young Harrison, who, out of love for his father's memory, thus debases himself.—Louisville Post.

YOUR SPRING CLEANING

Hasn't all been done if you have not cleansed and set things to rights in your system. There are those humors that make you break out and feel tired, that take away your appetite, too.

You'll have those dull headaches, those bilious turns, fits of indigestion, that tired feeling and that eruption, until you get rid of those unhealthy accumulations.

That's certain.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA cleanses the system, sets things to rights in it, makes the blood pure and rich, strengthens all the organs and functions.

That's why so many take it every spring.

"In the Spring I began feeling very bad and decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought four bottles, and when I had taken them I was feeling fine, and had gained 55 pounds in flesh. The change in my condition was wonderful and my health still remains good." Ida F. Cunningham, 2528 Deming St., Columbus, Ohio.

Accept no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE OUTLOOK

For a woman's happiness in the married state depends less, as a rule, upon the man she is to marry than upon her own health. The woman who enters upon marriage, suffering from womanly weakness, is "heaping up trouble against the day of trouble."

Weak woman are made strong and sick women are made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the one reliable regulator. It dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It nourishes the nerves and invigorates the entire womanly organism. It makes the baby's advent practically painless, and gives strength to nursing mothers.

"I suffered for twelve years with female trouble," writes Mrs. Milton Grimes, of Adair, Adair Co., Iowa, "which brought on other diseases—heart trouble, Bright's Disease, nervousness, and at times would be nearly paralyzed. Had neuralgia of stomach. I can freely say your medicines (nine bottles in all, five of 'Favorite Prescription,' four of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets), have cured me. I can work with comfort now, but before I would be tired all the time and have a dizzy headache, and my nerves would be all unstrung so I could not sleep. Now I can sleep and do a big day's work, something I had not done for over eleven years before."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

IMPROVED METHOD FOR CATCHING TIGERS

Capturing tigers by a novel method is now being adopted in Sumatra, and is proving almost invariably successful. As soon as a tiger's lair has been found natives are employed to construct a wooden fence nine feet long and four feet wide a short distance away from it, and in this enclosure is then placed as a bait a dog, which is tied to one of the fence posts. A narrow entrance leads into the enclosure, and there, deftly concealed under earth, leaves and boughs of trees, is placed a strong steel trap which is so designed that any animal that places its foot on it is certain to be held captive.

This trap is of recent invention, and consists of strong steel plates and equally strong springs. When it is set the plates form a sort of platform, and as soon as the tiger, which has been lured thither by the dog, sets his foot thereon the springs are released and the cruel steel grips the leg and holds it fast.

Powerful as the tiger is, he cannot free himself from such a bondage, and as those who have set the trap are never far away he is in a short time either killed or securely caged. At the same time the dog is released, and indeed he could not be removed from the enclosure as long as the trap is set, since this instrument, strong as it is, is nevertheless so delicate that the pressure even of a dog's foot would release the springs and cause the animal's leg to be crushed in a twinkling.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

STRANGEST BAPTISM ON RECORD

An extraordinary ceremony was performed in Cape Town a few weeks ago. A lion tamer had been giving an exhibition for several days, and one evening he informed the audience that he had just become a father and he intended to baptize the infant on the following day in the lions' cage. Those who heard him thought he was joking, but when they reached the exhibition hall the next evening they found that he was in dead earnest.

In the cage he stood, surrounded by his assistants, and near him were seated three women—his wife, one of her friends and the godmother of the infant. To the left of them stood the clergyman, holding the baby in his arms, and behind him was a gigantic African, named Leo, who was to act as godfather on the occasion. Facing this fearless group were two huge lions, whose every action showed that they were immeasurebly surprised at the intrusion of so many strangers into their domicile. Moreover their surprise was the greater since, in honor of the event, their cage was wreathed with flowers and splendidly illuminated with electric lights.

The ceremony was duly performed, and while it lasted the lions behaved with "perfect propriety," much to the satisfaction and surprise of the immense crowd, which thronged the hall.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"That anti-treating bill in New Jersey is all right."

"What makes you think so?"

"Some familiarity with Jersey beverages."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The two friends had been communing concerning their physical condition.

"You," said Cawker, "don't get enough exercise. You ought to walk to your office every day, as I do."

"I get more exercise than you," retorted Cumso. "I do ground and lofty tumbling, suspended from a street car strap."—Detroit Free Press.

"There's one great comfort about the germ theory," said the man who worries about his health.

"What is that?"

"It is impossible to believe that a germ can loiter around a good case of la grippe even on business without getting a touch of it himself."—Washington Star.

"Your constituents are getting annoyed with you," said the faithful adviser.

"For what reason?" inquired Senator Sorghum.

"They say you haven't done a thing to discourage the trusts that are becoming so rich and arrogant."

"You go back and tell my constituents they wrong me. Tell them that whenever I have come in contact with a trust I have done all in my power to take some of its money away from it."—Washington Star.

Tumly—I haven't seen Porkenlard since he made that corner on pigs.

Dumly—No; he's staying at home to read up on "How to Act in Swell Society."—Ohio State Journal.

"I wonder if all men are fools," snapped Mrs. Enpeck during a little domestic tiff the other morning.

"No, indeed, my dear," replied her husband. "I know a number of men who are bachelors."—Tit-Bits.

"What do you think of her acting?" said one star.

"Very good," answered the other.

"Do you think she will be a success?"

"I don't know, I'm sure. I don't know a thing about her press agent, so I am not in a position to venture an opinion."—Washington Star.

Mr. Gooph—Yes, we are going to housekeeping.

Mr. Wooph—But I thought you liked to board.

Mr. Gooph—We do. But Mrs. Gooph has such a poor appetite there is no money in living that way."—Baltimore American.

WILL NOT WORK A SECOND TIME

Schemes of Those Who Get Free Rides on the Railroads.

Many schemes have been laid to work the railroads for free transportation, but the lynx-eyed conductor generally nips them all in the bud, says the Omaha World-Herald. However, once in awhile the conductor is successfully worked, as was the case on a line leading out of Omaha last week.

A couple of young men wanted to go to Chicago for a few days of Christmas recreation, but did not have enough money for two round-trip tickets and the usual Christmas libations and other expenses while in the big town on the lake. It therefore became necessary to work a scheme, which they did. In order to explain their scheme it will be necessary to designate them as Brown and Jones.

Jones bought a ticket to Chicago, while Brown bought a ticket to the second station out of Omaha. The conductor took up Jones' ticket and put a slip in his hat, marked to the end of the division. Quite naturally, no hat check was issued to Brown. After the second station was passed Jones was sound asleep with his hat check in plain view. But Brown, having no hat check, was approached by the conductor, who said:

"Why didn't you get off at the last station?"

"What would I want to get off there for?" queried Brown.

"Because that's where your ticket took you."

"The hello it did!" exclaimed Brown. "My ticket reads to Chicago."

"Well, where's your hat check?" asked the conductor.

"You didn't give me any."

"Then let me see your ticket."

As Jones had passed the ticket over to Brown immediately after the conductor had worked his train on leaving Omaha, he had no difficulty in showing transportation to Chicago. What could the conductor do but give him a hat check to the end of the division.

The conductor looked through the car and saw that it was filled with passengers, many of them for Chicago and most of them asleep. Clearly it was impossible to awaken every passenger with a division hat check. So Jones, who was in the car behind, rode on to the end of the division. So did Brown in the car ahead. They managed to work the next conductor in the same way, and are now having lots of fun in Chicago. But they will be playing in hard luck if they catch either or both of these conductors on their way back.

Strength and Endurance

Are factors of the greatest success.

No person can do full justice to himself without them.

In no season of the year are they more easily exhausted than in the spring.

We need not discuss the reason for this here. It's enough to say there is one, and that Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength and endurance, as thousands annually testify.

BAN ON THE STOVEPIPE HAT

The little town of Courteuil is just now attracting considerable attention. The municipal council of that place is now considering (and it appears that there is some chance of its being passed) an ordinance forbidding the wearing of the tall hat (chapeau haute de forme) within the boundaries of the commune.

The arguments put forth by the authorities of the motion are as follows:

"Considering that it is extremely disagreeable to see men dressed out in this horrid stovepipe (sic); that it is much better to see a curate in his ecclesiastical habits than a corpulent citizen covered with this ridiculous headdress; that this costly hat is humiliating for those who have not the means to pay for one of them; that this headdress is used only by aristocrats who live and grow fat on the sweat of the poor; that the word egalite being inscribed on all the public monuments, it would be right to render egalite obligatory by every means possible; that one of these means is without doubt to stop a certain caste from humiliating the poor and humble in the matter of dress.

"And considering that the tall hat is neither artistic nor useful, that it is not indispensable, and that its disappearance will contribute to establishing an idea of egalite between all citizens.

"For these reasons we forbid it to be worn within the commune of Courteuil."—Paris Herald.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

When steam or water has turned the varnish of any piece of furniture white rub the spots with spirits of camphor. To clean varnish cold tea is very good. Varnished paint may be successfully washed with the tea slightly warm. In wasing painted woodwork do not use much soap. Use warm water and a flannel cloth and just as little soap as will remove the specks and dust; more is likely to streak or remove the paint. Olive oil, applied with a flannel cloth, is a sure and safe remedy for finger marks on polished furniture.

Recently a very economical and attractive custom is being revived among the dainty housewives in the use of the bread board on the table. These boards are made attractive by the ladies with poker decorations of wheat heads, oat sprays and wheat tops. These decorations are only put upon the beveled edge, the top being left clear and white for use. It requires some practice to cut the bread neatly, thus offering a new accomplishment to the lady presiding at the table.

ANSWERS A QUESTION.

Mrs. Rorer's Reply in Ladies' Home Journal.

"I consider coffee as it is usually made in the American family—strong and from the pure bean—an injurious drink, especially for nervous people.

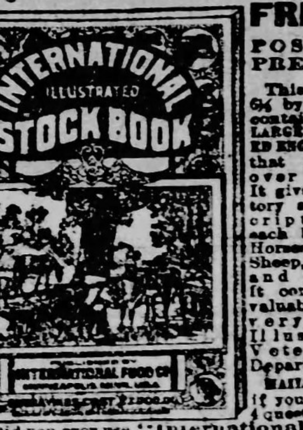
No doubt the student to whom you refer can study better after taking a cup of coffee, but the new energy is caused by a stimulant, the effects of which will soon wear off, leaving him lower in nervous force.

That is the reason he has headache and feels so miserable when he is without coffee. If it is only the hot drink he requires why not take a cup of clear hot water or a cup of Cereal Coffee?"

Mrs. Rorer is one of the most eminent authorities on food in America. She knows that Americans go on day by day using food and drink that sap their vitality instead of building it up, and it requires argument oft repeated to wake them up. Broken wrecks of humanity stumbling along, unable to carry out their cherished plans, are all about us and their physical weakness is nearly always due to improper food and drink. Coffee is a skilled destroyer of nervous strength. Postum Food Coffee is a delicious food drink made from selected parts of cereals that yield the elements Nature demands for rebuilding the nerve tissue all over the human body.

If it has ever been served to you in a weak, unpalatable drink, have it made over again and use two spoons to each cup and know that the actual boiling continues full 15 minutes. Our word for it, the Postum Coffee is delicious when properly made.

$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE.



POSTAGE PREPAID. This Book is 6¼ by 9¼ and contains 183 LARGE COLORED ENGRAVINGS that cost us over $3000.00. It gives a history and description of each breed of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. It contains a valuable and very finely Illustrated Veterinary Department. MAILED FREE if you answer 4 questions: 1st—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 2nd—Is it for sale in your town in 25 lb. pails? 3rd—How many head of stock do you own? 4th—Name this paper. Write to International Food Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

They Need Meat.

Editor Farmstead:—Every winter my hens pick and eat feathers from one another. I feed them meat in the fall, and during winter feed corn meal, lime and oyster shells.—J. G. E., Allegany, N. Y.

They need a meat and green bone ration. Feed them a sufficiency of fresh meat in the winter and they will not pick each other's feathers.

Black Ants in a House.

Editor Farmstead:—When I bought a house it was infested with black ants that had a colony somewhere in the walls. I tried every remedy I could hear of to no effect. It seemed to make no difference how many I trapped and killed, there seemed to be a new supply from headquarters to take their places, until by a mere accident on my part they worked destruction to themselves. One day a dish containing fly poison was set on a temporary shelf on the porch. That evening hundreds of dead flies lay on the porch floor. That night the ants carried them to their nest. That was the last seen of the ants. Evidently the whole colony, old and young, feasted on the poisoned flies. I had tried all kinds of poisons before including fly poison, but they were too smart to be caught that way. But the poisoned flies did the business.—H. D. M., New Lexington, Pa.

Heaves in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to M. R. G., Erbacon, W. Va., I will say there is no permanent cure for heaves of long standing; but if his horse has had them but a year he may be able to effect a cure by giving it a solution of arsenic acid, in its feed or water, once a day for a week, and then once every two days until a cure is effected.—E. J. C., Weyauwega, Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—Heaves are incurable but may be very much relieved by the following treatment: Moisten the hay fed to the horse; do not allow the animal all the water it will drink. Take a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg, put into two quarts of water; take two ounces of the lime water and two ounces of raw linseed oil; shake well in a bottle and pour on oats three times daily. This is the best treatment known for heaves.—C. M., Locust, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—Last spring one of my horses appeared to have the heaves. Some of my neighbors said smut on corn would cure the horse. When I husked my corn I left the smut ears on the stalks and fed them to the horse. He seems to be well now.—E. W., Lamartine, Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—If M. R. G. will use the following for heaves he will find it a cure for the trouble:

Fluid extract skunk cabbage, 2 fluid ounces; salt petre, 2 ounces; oil of tar, 2 ounces.

Dissolve the saltpetre in hot water, add the skunk cabbage and oil; give ½ ounce every other day in a ball of shorts and bran.—W. C. E., Liberty, Neb.

Removing Bees.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. A. A., Clifford, Pa., as to his bees that have been in a hive for ten years: If the hive is in good condition, let them alone, as the combs will do for twenty years to come. However, if you must transfer them wait until they cast the first swarm, and then in three weeks drum two-thirds of the bees out and set the old hive back of the new one; then in twenty days drive all of the remaining bees out and put them in with those driven before, and you can melt up your old combs. If you want a strong colony, when they swarm, remove the old hive and set the new swarm in the same place.—J. H. A., Boxelder, Va.

For Hoof Bound.

Editor Farmstead:—To Reader, Perkins, Okla., for hoof-bound:

No. 1—Corrosive sublimate, ½ ounce; spirits camphor, 2 ounces; turpentine, 4 ounces.

Apply to the sides and bottom of the hoof for ten days and then use No. 2.

No. 2—Oil of tar, 3 ounces; oil origanum, 3 ounces; linseed oil, raw, 3 ounces; turpentine, 3 ounces.

Bathe the hoof freely every evening.—W. C. E., Liberty, Neb.

Editor Farmstead:—Answer to Reader, Perkins, Okla: Remove the shoes, if possible; remove all loose sole; poultice the feet with the following: Take one quart of wood ashes, pour on two quarts of hot water, let it stand until the water feels slippery, then mix with enough wheat bran to form a thin mash; put in foot-bags and apply every night.—C. M., Locust, Mich.

Lice on Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—Take coal oil and rub it on to top of the tail, around the neck and under the wings; don't put any on top of the head. I do this as soon as I take the hen off; then the little chickens will get enough on them to rid them of lice. That is all they will need till the chickens are a month old; then grease them the same as the old hen.—L. E. A., Jasper City, Mo.

Three-Horse Evener.

Editor Farmstead:—I have an evener that can be used on either wagon or plow. Take a doubletree four feet long, take two shorter pieces 22 inches long and larger at one end than the other; bore a hole one-third of the length from the big end of both pieces; fasten to the long doubletree with two clevises; fasten the centre singletree to the long end of the two short eveners and a singletree to each short end of same on one side of the tongue in wagon.—T. W. H., Bronson, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—Take a 2x4 piece of wood, 56 inches long; bolt one end just behind the front side to the coupling-pole; take a rope or chain, tie it round the hind axle between the coupling-pole and the hind hound on the left-hand side; bring it over to the side and attach it to the clevis in the end of the stick; leave the rope long enough to come even with the other doubletrees; attach a singletree to the rope or chain; it gives no side draft.—E. E. B., Palmersburg, Ill.

INQUIRIES.

Ashes and Onions.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader, who has had the experience, tell me if 500 pounds per acre of wood ashes sown broadcast and harrowed in will injure the germinating power of onion seed?—C. W., Bliss, N. Y.

Tobacco Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to learn, through the Farmstead, how to start, grow and cure tobacco.—F. J. B., Sylvester, Mich.

Canada Thistles.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader please tell me a sure way of destroying Canada thistles?—G. K., Gaylord, Mich.

About Spelt.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell if spelt can be raised on sandy loam, and is it of a grassy nature, or is it more like rape?—M. F. F., Liberty, Mich.

For a Roof.

Editor Farmstead:—Which is better to put on a house roof, coal tar or paint? How is the best way to put on coal tar?—S. B., Epperly, Va.

To Gut Off the Top.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to hear from some of my friends whether it would endanger the life of our evergreens to cut several feet off the top, that they might grow more stocky; they are so high and slim that they may get injured by storms.—A. L., Tess Corners, Wis.

Moles and Flies.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to learn how to get rid of ground moles; and will some one give me a remedy to prevent flies annoying cows in summer and fall?—S. L. S., Witt's Foundry, Tenn.

Ailments of Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Will string-halt in a horse 9 years old, grow worse with careful usage?—D. H. H., Middleport, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that has cracks in his heels from one to two inches long, at the edge of the hoof. Will some reader of The Blade please name the trouble and a cure?—J. C. C., Zion, Va.

Editor Farmstead:—I had a horse sicken and die some time ago. The symptoms were as follows: He seemed to go blind; would bite the side of the barn, switch his tail, hold his head around to the left, and turn around. When examined after death his lungs were discolored and blood shot. Will some reader please give name of disease and some cure for it?—Subscriber, Myra, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me what is the matter with my horse? He turns up his nose, shakes his head, and wants to rub it against something, when in harness. When his upper lip turned up there comes out of little holes something like slime. I would like to know what is the matter with him, and what will cure him.—W. M., Muses Mills, Ky.

Ailing Swine.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one inform me what is the cause of thumps hogs, and what is the remedy?—L. E. A., Jasper City, Mo.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a young shoat apparently healthful that has a large swelling at the sheath about the size of a cup. What is the cause and cure? Is it fatal?—W. C., Washington, Kan.

BARREL CULTURE

Of Strawberries—Ideal Method for Dwellers in Towns.

This method of culture has passed the experimental stage and has proved itself in many respects far superior to the culture ordinarily given to this most delicious of all berries. One man has successfully raised strawberries in barrels for 20 years. The berries thus grown are said to be much larger and finer than those raised in the ordinary way. The fruit is evenly ripened all around and gathered with much less fatigue. Take any iron-bound barrel except those that have been used by pickling, kerosene, vinegar or sauerkraut, bore four holes in the bottom and remove all but four of the hoops.

There should be five rows of holes around the barrel for the plants, the

BARREL CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.

first eight inches from the bottom and the last five inches from the top. Each row should have 12 holes, evenly spaced around the barrel, thus providing for 60 plants. In making the holes bore out two, one above the other, and cut out the wood between. Use a one and one-half inch bit. When all the holes are made put two inches of clean gravel in the bottom of the barrel to insure good drainage; fill in clay soil, thoroughly mixed with well-rotted manure, about three inches above the first row of holes; then get in and tramp it down solid. Loosen the soil with a trowel where the plants are to go and set out the first row, putting the plants as near the top of the holes as possible to allow for settling.

Spread the roots out well. Fill in the soil about half way up to the next row of holes; take a common drain tile 12 inches in diameter, put it in the center of the barrel, and fill with coarse sand, then put into the barrel enough sand to reach about three inches above the second row of holes. Cover the tile so none of the soil can get in, and tramp again, being careful not to move the tile. After setting out the second row of plants, lift the tile, allowing sand to settle; fill it again; then put in soil above the third row of holes, tramp, and set out the plants, repeating the operation until all the rows are planted. Do not fail to tramp the soil. After the last row is planted the soil is put in to reach the top of the barrel; but the tile is left empty to take the water for the three lower rows; the two upper rows are watered from the top of the barrel. It would be impossible to water the lower rows without the tile and core of sand. Be careful not to water the plants too much. If the tile is filled once a day, and two quarts of water poured around it, the plants will have sufficient moisture. The barrel should be set on bricks and be painted some light color after the plants are set out.

In selecting your plants, choose the largest fruiting variety that does well in your section, and a perfect blooming sort if possible. In order to secure the best results the plants should be set out in August or early in September, although those set out early in the spring will bear fruit the same year. The plants will bear two crops. All runners should be cut off as soon as they appear.

To protect them in winter, a good way is to set 4 or more posts around the barrel with straw.

Sheep Notes.

Breeding ewes are in strong demand all over the country.

The effects of good breeding are wholly neutralized unless they are supported by good feeding.

Never in the history of the industry has there been so great a demand for small sheep ranches as at present.

The shepherd who procures a purebred ram simply possesses a possibility which he is to avail himself of in the best manner.

It is not wise to leave salt to be eaten to excess by sheep. It is sure to be taken too freely, unless it is in the form of rock salt, which is licked and so swallowed slowly and safely. Too freely eaten, it becomes a purgative and causes excessive thirst, which leads the sheep to drink too much water.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH Weekly. WANT MORE SALESMEN. STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and the wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book FREE. 51 years' experience.

AGENTS WANTED.

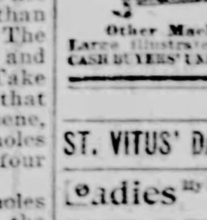
AGENTS to sell Lubricating Oils, Varnishes Paints. Central Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

WE pay $18 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 204 Parsons, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Grand Opportunity for those without homes in the great Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian Reservation, Oklahoma. If interested, address with stamp. L. O. COX, Attorney at Law, Comanche, Indian Territory.

No Money in Advance



Our elegant New Jewel Drop-head Sewing Machine possessing all the latest improvements, high quality and thorough workmanship. Shipped direct at $12.50 the lowest price ever known. 30 days' free trial. Money refunded if not as represented. Guaranteed 20 years. All attachments free. 125,000 sold. $40.00 Arlington for $14.50; $50.00 " " $17.00; $60.00 Kenwood " $21.50. Other Machines at $8.00, $9.00 and $10.50. Large illustrated catalogue and testimonials Free. CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. VanBuren St., B-56, Chicago.

MEDICAL.

ST. VITUS' DANCE. Sure Cure. Get Circular Dr. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

RED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcer and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for illustrated book. Sent free. Address DR. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance, or Vertigo, have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted, my New Treatment will immediately relieve and PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE TREATMENT and try it. It has CURED thousands where everything else failed. Will be sent in plain package absolutely free, express prepaid. My Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," FREE by mail. Please give name, AGE and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential.

W. H. MAY, M. D., 94 Pine Street, New York City.

Flock of Black Sheep.

Ex-Finance Commissioner George W. Peterson, superintendent of the wagon service of the United States Express company, has a well equipped farm at Cazanovia, N. Y., where about two years ago he undertook to raise a flock of black sheep, says the Jersey City Journal. This was accomplished at considerable expense. The original flock consisted of 50 black sheep. Since then it has increased and now numbers 70. The sheep were sheared from time to time and the wool was saved. Recently Mr. Peterson had the wool spun and woven into cloth. It made about 100 yards of cloth, a rich brown black in color. Absolutely no dye was used. There is no other known instance where cloth has been made entirely from the wool of black sheep, and Mr. Peterson believes that he is the only man in the world that has ever accomplished this feat.

New Hampshire Bulletins.

The Blade has received from the New Hampshire college agricultural experiment station Bulletin No. 77, on Experiments in Road Surfacing, and Bulletin No. 80, on The Inspection of Fertilizers in 1900. The station is located at Durham, N. H.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cheap Enough.

"Isn't it ridiculous to say 'talk is cheap'?"

"Oh, I don't know. I could take you to a place where you'd get dead loads of it and a shave thrown in for 10 cents."—Philadelphia Press.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Equinoctial Storms.

"Are there such things as equinoctial and Easter storms? When do, or should they occur? What is their scientific explanation?"—J. F. B., Pullman, Wash.

There is no storm ever caused by the equinox, or by Easter. Any belief in such is a mere ignorant superstition. The spring equinox comes on March 21. At that time of the year, as the sun is advancing northward, melting the ice and warming the atmosphere, there are three or four great storms move over the northern hemisphere per month. The idea probably originated thus.

Daniel Jenifer.

"Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer was one of the Maryland delgates to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and signed it. Is this his full name, and what does it mean?"—J. C. F., Tesla, W. Va.

Daniel Jenifer, born in 1723, died 1790, was a member of the Continental Congress and of the Constitutional convention. When he signed the constitution, he imitated Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, also of Maryland. Carroll signed the Declaration, and some one jestingly remarked that he might escape hanging, if the British caught him, as there were other Charles Carrolls in Maryland. Mr. Carroll thereupon added "of Carrollton" to his signature, saying there could now be no doubt as to his identity. Mr. Jenifer placed "of St. Thomas" after his first name, to distinguish him from other Daniel Jenifers in Maryland.

Never Heard of It.

"Some 40 or 50 years ago, when I was a school boy, there was a custom in vogue that if any man in passing while school was in session and should call 'school butter!' loud enough to be heard by the pupils, they would flock out and catch the man if possible, and if they were successful he would either have to treat the school or take a ducking. This was the custom in all the southern part of Indiana. I would like to know the origin of the custom."—L. O. E., Oakland City, Ind.

We never heard of the custom, and probably it has died out long ago—as it certainly should.

Old Political Terms.

"Who were the 'Hunkers,' the 'Barnburners' and the 'Stalwarts'?"—W. K., Logan, Iowa.

In 1844, the Democratic party in the state of New York split into two factions. The followers of Van Buren were called Barnburners, in allusion to the story of the farmer who burned his barn to free it from rats. Their opponents were called Hunkers. The Stalwarts were that faction of the Republicans in New York, from 1880 and for several years, led by Roscoe Conkling.

The "Veiled Prophets."

"Inquiry has been made here regarding annual pageant of Veiled Prophets in St. Louis, and who the original Veiled Prophets were. Kindly tell us through your valuable paper and oblige many subscribers."—H. L. W., Kyana, Ind.

The Veiled Prophets belong distinctively to St. Louis, and make no appearance elsewhere. They form one of the most notable "carnival orders" of Creole origin, which have in New Orleans and other Southern cities held high revels on Mardi Gras and other dates. The object of the order seems to be purely that of amusing the populace by spectacular performances, and of drawing large numbers of visitors to their city through the same means.

In the spring of 1878 a few prominent St. Louisans, who were familiar with the New Orleans Mardi Gras, met and discussed an annual festival along similar lines. They were professional and business, as well as club and society men. On October 7 of the same year the initial parade of the Veiled Prophet passed through packed streets; and his first ball was a splendid success. That first theme was "The Festival of Ceres," illustrated on twenty-two richly decorated floats or tableau cars. The mystical trial number, twenty-two, has since been adhered to. On the next year they realized "Progress of Civilization," and on the third, "The Four Seasons," "A Day Dream of Woodland Life" and "The Prophet's Journey Around the World" were shown in 1881 and 1882. Then came "Fairyland" and "Return of Shakespeare," "Arabian Nights," and "American History," for the four autumns following, and in 1887 the "History of the Bible." Successively came "Children's Lore," "Comic Opera," "Nonsense Alphabet," "Ten Most Popular Authors," and "The History of Louisiana." This last brought the order to the "Columbian year," and the ever brilliantly illuminated streets of the city blazed daylike with innumerable electric lights, fashioned into arches, flowers, flags, beasts and mottoes, the crowning work being a mimic sea with the "Santa Maria" full-rigged—all in minute incandescents. It was estimated (of course by outsiders) that this one festival cost $125,000. In 1893, "Storied Holidays" was the Prophet's subject theme, and the next year his fraternal hand went out to glorify his kindred orders in "Mystic Societies." Herein the first three floats were emblematic of Mobile's clubs—oldest in mysticism—New Orleans, Memphis and the other carnival cities following in splendid suggestion of their devices, seals, and subjects. "The Flight of Time," "Origin of Art," "Old-Time Songs," "The Nine Muses," and "Visions of Childhood" filled the five years from 1895 to the last parade of the century.

The Atmosphere.

"Is the air heavier or lighter just before a rain? One man says it is heavier, that the air is more dense, is a better conductor of sound at this time by reason of its greater density. Another says the air is lighter because the smoke from chimneys is relatively heavier, at this time going downward, while ordinarily it is relatively lighter, going upward. Please explain clearly."—H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.

The barometer shows the weight, or pressure, of the atmosphere. The greater the pressure, the higher the barometer stands; the less the pressure, the lower it stands. A falling barometer unfailingly indicates a storm; and the more rapid its fall, the greater the violence of the coming storm. The reason the air conducts sound better when rain is coming, is because it is filled with the vapor of water. The reason smoke falls is this: Smoke is simply very fine particles of carbon. These, on coming into the moist air, become saturated with moisture, and so are too heavy to rise. Smoke rises in dry air, and falls to the ground when the air is moist.

John Brown.

"Will you please give John Brown's speech in full as delivered by him on the scaffold."—A. J. P., Marshall, Minn.

John Brown made no speech from the scaffold. You doubtless refer to a note which he wrote and handed to one of his guards on the day of his execution, which read as follows:

"Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.—I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood. I had, as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed it might be done."

Gen. Chaffee.

W. A. K., Cates, Ind.: Gen. Chaffee made an honorable record before Santiago, especially in the battle of El Caney. He was sent to the Philippines as a brigadier general of volunteers, and from thence was sent to China to command the American expedition there. He now comes back to the Philippines to succeed General MacArthur as commander-in-chief.

A Square Foot.

"What is the difference between a foot square and a square foot?"—G. W. D., Crab Orchard, Neb.

An area a foot square is a foot long and a foot broad. A square foot may be of different lengths and breadths, so that its area is a square foot. Thus a board 24 inches long and 6 inches wide measures exactly a square foot.

Easter.

"Will you please give an explanation of Easter Sunday—why it is kept as a festival?"—Reader, Tate W. Va.

Christ was crucified on the day before the Jewish passover—that is, on Friday. The passover ended at sunset on Saturday. He rose the next morning—Sunday. Easter is the annual festival of the resurrection, as Sunday is its weekly festival. That is all there is to it.

Educational Qualification.

"What was the object in giving the right of suffrage to the negroes until they had been educated sufficiently to make intelligent voters, and has it not been generally believed that any great number of ignorant voters was a menace to a self-governing community?"—A. Q. M., Natrona, Kan.

The negroes were given the ballot as a means of self-protection. There is no doubt that ignorant voters are a serious menace to any form of self-government.

Helen Hunt Jackson.

"Please give a biographical sketch of Helen Hunt Jackson."—C. W. O., Independence, Kan.

Helen Maria Fiske was the daughter of Prof. N. W. Fiske, of Amherst college. She was born in Amherst, Mass., Oct. 18, 1831, and died in San Francisco, Aug. 12, 1885. In October, 1852, she was married to Capt. Edward B. Hunt, an officer of the engineer corps of the regular army. He was killed while experimenting with a submarine battery, at the navy yard in Brooklyn, in 1863. Mrs. Hunt became known as a writer over the signature "H. H." In 1875, she married William S. Jackson, and spent much of her time thereafter in Colorado Springs, where her husband was a banker. She became actively interested in the treatment of the Indians by the United States government, and strove to better their condition. In 1883 she was appointed special commissioner to examine into the condition of the Mission Indians in California, and while thus engaged she studied the history of the early Spanish missions. From her death-bed she wrote a pathetic appeal to the president with reference to "righting the wrongs of the Indian race."

Dublin.

M. C. W., Dowagiac, Mich.: The name Dublin is from the Irish "dubh linn," meaning "black pool." It stands on the river Liffey, where it empties into Dublin Bay. The river, running from west to east, divides the city into two almost equal portions. The city is surrounded by a "circular road" nearly nine miles in length. Within the limits of this road, the Liffey is crossed by twelve bridges, and the banks are faced with granite walls and parapets. Along these quays, on both sides of the river, there is a roadway, with houses and shops. Phoenix Park is a magnificent area of nearly 2,000 acres, finely timbered. The population in 1891 was 278,896.

The 57th Congress.

"How many members will there be in the congress that will convene next December? How many will there be in the next congress after that if no states are admitted?"—T. E. B., Haney, O.

The fifty-seventh congress has 90 senators and 357 representatives. These representatives were elected under the old apportionment. The new apportionment will govern the election, in 1902, of representatives to the fifty-eighth congress, which will have 386 members of the House.

Dred Scott Decision.

"Will you kindly explain what questions were involved and what points were settled by the Dred Scott decision, and what was the date of the decision?"—S. P. H., Madisonville, Tenn.

Dred Scott was a negro slave of Dr. Emerson, of the United States army. In 1834, the doctor was ordered from Missouri, which was a slave state, to Rock Island, Illinois, where slavery was prohibited; and afterward to Fort Snelling, in Minnesota, which was then a territory. In 1838, Dr. Emerson returned to Missouri, taking Scott, the latter's wife and child. Scott brought suit in the state courts involving the question of his freedom. The lower court decided in his favor, but this was reversed by the supreme court of that state. Scott was then sold to a man named Sandford, of New York, and began suit against the latter in the United States courts. This case was carried to the supreme court, and on March 6, 1857, the court held that Scott had no right to sue, even were he free, because no colored person was regarded by the constitution as a citizen.

"Esq."

"Please tell me why the abbreviation Esq. is placed after the name instead of Mr. before it, and what is the meaning and derivation of the term?"—R. H. T., Oregon City, Ore.

Esq. is the abbreviation for the word Esquire, a title of dignity, office or courtesy, which originated in England. In that country, it is the habit, in writing to persons supposed to belong to the gentry, to use "esq." after the name, and "Mr." for one belonging to the lower class. Here in the United States, the title is used in addressing lawyers, officials, justices of the peace, and so on. Its use is fast dying out in this country, however. It is now good form, in addressing a letter, to write "Mr. John Smith," instead of John Smith, "Esq."

Our Oldest City.

"Please tell me the name of the oldest city in the United States, whether it is in Arizona or in Florida, and when it was settled. It is claimed by the school histories that St. Augustine is the oldest city, but I saw in some paper not long ago that Tucson is older."—J. M. N., Worth, Pa.

St. Augustine was founded in 1565; Tucson, Arizona, in 1560. Santa Fe, New Mexico, was first visited by the Spaniards about 1542, who found it a large Indian town. The exact date of their occupying it is not known.

The Census.

"Does the late census of the United States include only those who are citizens or have declared their intentions, or is it the entire population?"—R. A. T., Demos, Ohio.

The census included all persons, native or foreign, of all ages, except Indians not taxed.

The First Day.

"Why do most of the people of our country keep the first day of the week holy instead of the last day?"—C. M. C., Asherville, Kan.

They observe Sunday because it is the day of the week on which Christ rose from the dead. See Matthew, xxviii, 1; Mark xvi. 1; Luke, xxvi 1; John xx. 1. It was called "the Lord's day" by the early Christians; see Revelations i. 10. Sunday, because it is the weekly festival of the resurrection, was observed by coming together for prayer, etc., in the infant church. In Acts x. 7, it is recorded that St. Paul and his companions arrived at Troas, and "abode seven days, and upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them." In 1st Corinthians, xvi. 1, 2, St. Paul writes: "Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order to the churches in Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gathering when I come." That the observance of Sunday was followed by Paul and the other apostles seems not to admit of doubt. And, in all the writings of the Christian fathers, we never find its dedication questioned or argued about, but accepted as apostolic. It was never considered as the same as the Jewish Sabbath, but carefully distinguished from it. It was a day for solemn meeting for the Lord's supper, for united prayer, for instruction, and for almsgiving. There never was any pretense of "changing" the Jewish Sabbath from the seventh to the first day. Sunday is not the Sabbath. There is no scriptural warrant for so considering it. And the Christians who were not Jews never seem to have observed the Sabbath at all, considering it a purely Jewish institution with which they had nothing to do.

Capital Punishment.

"Please give me the modes of administering capital punishment in different countries at the present time, and anything of interest about its abolition."—A. M. F., Dandridge, Tenn.

In England, her colonies, and the United States, by the rope; in France, by the guillotine, which slices off the head; in Spain and most Spanish countries, the garrote, which both strangles and drives a steel spike into the spinal column; in China, Japan and most Eastern countries, beheading with a sword. The abolition of capital punishment has not had any particular effect so far in the few states that have tried it.

Mail Boxes.

"Government pays the carrier on a rural free delivery route, but who pays for the mail boxes?"—C. I. F., Ransom, Mich.

The man who uses the mail box, of course, just as is the case in cities, where many residences have mail boxes at the front door for the carrier to deposit mail. What is there to grumble at in this?

Funds for the Boers.

"The Democratic national platform of last year expressed sympathy with the Boers, and three Boer representatives participated in the campaign, with the ostensible purpose of developing American sympathy with their cause and collecting funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of the war. Can you state the amount collected and how it was expended? How much went to the relief of the widows and orphans?"—W. D., Wyandotte, Cal.

We never saw any authorized statement as to the amount collected, nor how it was expended.

Johnson's Successor.

"Who would have become President if Andrew Johnson had been removed from office, when he was impeached?"—D. V. R., Fort Recovery, O.

As the law stood then, the President pro tempore of the Senate would have succeeded. He was Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio.

Opium Trade.

"By whom, or what nation was the opium trade introduced into China? Did England force it upon China, and make the Chinese pay an indemnity, through force of arms?"—J. Y. P., Chillicothe, Mo.

Opium has been known in China and the Orient for many centuries, but the practice of opium smoking was not practiced much by the Chinese until from 1600 to 1700. But the practice had so increased that in 1796 an imperial edict was issued against it. The effort to stop its importation led to a war in 1842 called the opium war, which ended in a treaty which allowed opium to enter Chinese ports. We published a long account of this war about three months ago, and cannot reprint it.

Free Ships.

"What is meant by 'free ships'? Why, when goods are shipped from New York to Rio, Brazil, or any other South American port, must they go via Liverpool, England?"—Reader, Beaver, Pa.

"Free ships" is one of the free trade cries. As ships cost less to build in Europe because labor is cheaper, the idea is to allow foreign-built ships to have American register, which is forbidden by our laws at present.

The reason goods go by way of Europe is, that our trade with South American ports is small, we have no direct steamship lines, so they are shipped by English vessels to England and thence on their steamers, which receive a large subsidy, to South American ports.

Bubonic Plague.

"Please tell what the bubonic plague is, its history, symptoms, and how and where it affects the body, length of time one is affected, etc.?"—W. C., Washington, Kan.

The bubonic plague is a very infectious, malignant fever. There is a profound deache, restlessness, the eyes red and muddy, the tongue coated, the skin hot and dry, the pulse small, weak and frequent. The epithet "bubonic" is from the swelling of the glands in the groins and armpits, which break, discharging an offensive pus. Its period of incubation is eight days or less. In severe cases, patients die within 24 hours, while in most cases it continues from one to two weeks.

The plague has been known from the earliest times. It formerly invaded England every 30 or 40 years. Its last visitation there was in 1665. The "black death," which depopulated Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century, was simply bubonic plague.

Miscellaneous.

B. C., Fairfield Centre, Ind.: We can not take space.

M. W. Z., Lewisburg, W. Va.: Never saw the poem.

R. C. D., Pierceville, Ind.: We have no facts concerning her life.

J. L. W., Ludlow, Ill.: Sorry, but we have not the data to answer.

R. C. H., Chino, Cal.: There are no statistics available on that point.

W. F. H., Jonesboro, Tenn.: We have not the list of early governors of those states.

G. B. C., Westfield, Wis.: The battleship Ohio will be launched at San Francisco on May 18.

G. N. R., Niles, Mich.: When a receiver is appointed for a National bank, he is paid out of the bank's assets.

L. H. B., Galena, Ill.: We are not in the market for any literary matter of any kind, and beg that none be sent us.

J. M. C., Ducktown, Tenn.: The armor on naval vessels is put on by the bidders, of course, and is included in the price paid.

W. W. G., Marion, O.: We always have more questions that we can find room to answer. As to the other, it is simply a courtesy.

E. D. H., Florida, O.: The book has created no stir, nor will it, for it is trash, written by a malignant hater of the negro race.

W. R. M., Lawrenceburg, Tenn.: Such things are of little money value, and it would hardly pay you to advertise them for sale. Please note rules above.

C. L., Pulaski, Mich.: The United States government does not issue liquor licenses. It puts an annual tax on dealers. Hence no bond is required of dealers.

H. C. L., Roulette, Pa.: We can not take room to answer such questions. The railroads that run through Colorado and Arizona publish pamphlets with full information. Get your railway agent to send for them, or give you the address.

Easily Satisfied.

He—I asked your father's consent by telephone.

She—What was his answer?

He—He said: "I don't know who you are, but it's all right."—Harvard Lampoon.

"I Followed Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Now I am Well."

A woman is sick—some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story.

She holds back something, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and this completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it a wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician. **This is the reason why hundreds of thousands of women are now in correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.** To her they can give every symptom, so that when she is ready to advise them she is in possession of more facts from her correspondence with the patient than the physician can possibly obtain through a personal interview.

Following we publish a letter from a woman showing the result of a correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. **All such letters are considered absolutely confidential by Mrs. Pinkham,** and are never published in any way or manner without the consent in writing of the patient; but hundreds of women are so grateful for the health which Mrs. Pinkham and her medicine have been able to restore to them that they not only consent to publishing their letters, but write asking that this be done in order that other women who suffer may be benefited by their experience.

Mrs. Ella Rice, Chelsea, Wis., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with falling and inflammation of the womb. I suffered very much with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and was not able to do anything. What I endured no one knows but those who have suffered as I did. I could hardly drag myself across the floor. I doctored with the physicians of this town for three months and grew worse instead of better. My husband and friends wished me to write to you, but I had no faith in patent medicines. At last I became so bad that I concluded to ask your advice. I received an answer at once advising me to take your Vegetable Compound, and I did so. Before I had taken two bottles I felt better, and after I had taken five bottles there was no happier woman on earth, for I was well again. I know that your Vegetable Compound cured me, and I wish and advise every woman who suffers as I did to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Believe me always grateful for the recovery of my health."—MRS. ELLA RICE, Chelsea, Wis.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 317 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

FREE

A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the great record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining from the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. W. A. Spearman, of Bartlett, Tenn., describes his terrible suffering from Uric Acid, Gravel and Urinary difficulty being four months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poesenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fezely, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific cure and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FILIPINOS WERE THE AGGRESSORS

Philippine Information Society Has Finally Arrived at That Conclusion,

The Philippine Information Society is composed in the main of anti-imperialists who are opponents of the policy this country has adopted with regard to our new Asiatic possessions. But it is not composed of men who desire to pervert or hide the truth. One of the documents recently issued by the society deals with the outbreak of the insurrection, and flatly contradicts the assertion made in last fall's campaign by the anti-imperialist orators that the United States was the aggressor.

That the Tagal insurgents under Aguinaldo had planned the attack long before, and began the fighting themselves, was stated by Admiral Dewey, Generals Otis, Merritt and Greene, and other officers equally well informed and equally truthful. But their testimony was thrown away by Bryan and the other anti-expansionists, who persisted in vilifying the administration on this point.

Now the Philippine Information Society, after a long and patient investigation, issues a statement as follows:

According to the most authoritative statements, the outbreak occurred as a result of a trespass by four armed Filipinos on territory admitted by the Filipino in command to be within the jurisdiction of the United States. The action of the Filipino trespassers seems to have been an instance of bad discipline in the insurgent army. The indications are that the leaders had planned to attack in a few days. The claim that our forces instigated the attack for the purpose of securing the votes necessary to ratify the treaty is absolutely unsupported by any evidence which has come to the attention of the editors.

On January 4th Aguinaldo warned his soldiers to expect a clash, cautioned all Filipinos to preserve a pretense of friendship for the Americans, and deliberately stated the method by which he would attack the Americans, although on the same day he had appointed a commission to act without orders to bring about peace. He had at the same time written to a friend in Manila to leave the city for safety, this probably being a warning to all.

For days before the memorable February 4, 1899, the outposts in front of the regiment had been openly menaced by insurgent soldiers. They made light of our sentinels, persistently ignored their orders, and boasted of their own prowess.

That night Aguinaldo issued a proclamation declaring war against the United States, and he followed this the next day with another proclamation showing how the war was to be carried on. There seems to be little doubt that a rising of the natives against the Americans in Manila was planned for a few days later, but the conspiracy was detected and foiled.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Blk., Rochester, N. Y.

MALADIES OF GEMS.

The discoloration of precious stones when they have been exposed to the air for a long time, is considered one of the most frequent maladies. Among the colored stones, the emeralds, rubies and sapphires are those which remain intact best. Nevertheless, they are not exempt from changes, as has been proven by many experiments recently made in Paris. Two rubies of the same size and shade were kept for two years, one in a show case and the other away from all light. At the end of this term a comparison revealed that the first had become somewhat lighter in color. The influence of light makes itself felt more plainly on topazes and garnets. The garnet turns much paler in a short time, while the topaz assumes a darker shade and even loses the brilliancy possessed by it when freshly cut.

The most sensitive stone in this respect is the opal. This stone draws its marvelous rainbow reflection from numerous little clefts which allow the light to pass and reflect it in different directions. Often the opal stands the manipulation of cutting and polishing well, and all of a sudden it splits. It suffers always by excess of heat. Owing to its chemical composition, it is sensitive to all the changes of temperature.

Pearls deteriorate very easily. In the fire they are transformed into a piece of lime. Placed in contact with acid, they behave like lime or marble would under the same conditions. It sometimes happens that during the work, if the hand touching them is very sweaty, they lose their luster or break, being attacked by the acid of the perspiration. Since pearls being composed of concentric layers of mother of pearl it is sometimes possible to repair them by taking off the outer layer, but this operation is extremely difficult and delicate. If the interior colors are injured, there is no remedy.

Diamonds are less sensitive. Still, it is not prudent to take them too near the fire.—Jewelers' Circular.

The Parts Were Lost.

Hotel Man (who thinks he is calling down his butcher)—Say, I am shy a heart and a liver, eight ribs and a shoulder. Now, I want 'em right away.

Railway Office (which has been connected by mistake)—Sorry, sir; but the wreck has been cleared up.—Baltimore American.

English Tipping Act.

A queer English law, called the "Tipping act of 1751," provides that an innkeeper can not recover for debts for liquor amounting to more than $5. The son of an eminent English throat specialist lately ran up a bill of $250 at an English public house and based a refused to pay upon the validity of this act. As the statute was still on the books, the judge was obliged to acknowledge its force.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for April 14. Jesus appears to Mary. John 20:11-18. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—An orderly statement of the events connected with the resurrection of Jesus will prepare for the present lesson. Very early on the first day of the week an angel rolled the stone from the sepulchre, and Jesus came forth (Matt. 28:2-4). Later a company of women came to embalm the body, but found the sepulchre empty (Mark 16:1-4). Mary Magdalene, one of the company, supposing the body had been stolen, hastily returned to report to the apostles in Jerusalem, while the other women tarried, looked into the sepulchre, and saw two angels, who informed them of the resurrection. The women fled, being filled with fear and joy, to report what they had learned. After their departure Peter and John visited the sepulchre, upon the intelligences received from Mary, but, seeing only the linen clothes, hastily departed, probably satisfied that some one had indeed robbed the grave (John 20:3-10). This brings us to our present lesson.

WEEPING—(Verses 11 and 12). After the other women and Peter and John had departed from the sepulchre, Mary Magdalena returned. Probably she came by some other path and thus did not meet the others. She stood alone in tears—her love could not be satisfied while doubt hung over the fate of the sacred body. She lingered at the spot, as if hoping that some disclosure would be made to solve the great mystery. Having for a time given way to the agony of her sorrow, she wiped away her tears and stooped to take one more look into the tomb. How true was all this to the prompting of a woman's heart! But as she gazed intently the sepulchre seemed to be no longer empty. Two angels in white, probably the same seen by the other women (Luke 24:4), were stationed, "one at the head and one at the feet where Jesus had lain," sentinels as if keeping watch over ground made holy by the touch of the Lord of glory (Ex. 3:5).

QUESTIONING—(Verse 13). The angels spoke to Mary in language which she could understand, proving that human nature is not unlike that of the dwellers in the celestial world (Heb. 2:7). It was a simple question they asked, "Why weepest thou?" The words were full of tenderness and sympathy, such as the pure ones in bliss must ever feel toward mortals who carry such a load of care and sorrow. It is the delight of heavenly beings to wipe away the tears of distressed humanity. Mary's answer was brief but complete, withal womanly. Her Lord had been taken away, by whom she did not know, and laid she knew not where. Whose hands had been placed on this precious form? Where had it been deposited? What motive had prompted the deed? Why should all this be done without the knowledge of those who loved Him? After all the indignities shown in the trial and crucifixion, now that the blessed Jesus was dead, why should any one disturb His rest? These were the questionings of the woman's heart that found expression in her tearful reply.

STANDING—(Verse 14). Little did Mary suppose that all her fear and doubt would be quickly removed. It has been said that the loving heart finds its desires. And certain it is that in every time of trouble one is near help (Psalm 34:18). After her answer Mary turned herself back, possibly with a purpose to retire, probably under one of those impulses which come to us as the presence of another is realized. And behold, there stood Jesus, the one she sought, but she knew him not. His appearance may have been different from that he usually bore, or Mary may have cast but a hasty glance at Him, with the modesty common to Oriental women. Through her tears under the excitement of the moment, with all the peculiar surroundings, it would have been strange indeed had she recognized the Master (Luke 24:16). Besides, it is generally believed that in His resurrection state the body of Jesus was greatly changed. That inference is legitimate from the fact that He had power to appear and disappear at pleasure (John 20:19).

SUPPOSING—(Verse 15). The same question put by the angels was raised by Jesus, "Why weepest thou?" and before the reply another, "Whom seekest thou?" The latter question really included the first, and showed that Jesus knew the heart of Mary. The why of the tears and the whom of the search were inseparable. Still the veil was over her eyes that she could not see and over her ears that she could not hear (Luke 24:31). She thought the one who had spoken was the gardener, a very natural inference from the last question. Who other in such a place would seek to know on such a subject? Then came the love of Mary to its full expression. Thinking she had the secret of the disappearance, she offered, if the gardener would show where Jesus had been laid, to take Him away. There was in this an assumption that the body had been removed for some good reason or with a pure motive, possibly to relieve the temporary place of deposit. She proposed to give permanent and honorable burial, deemed in the east to be a mark of high esteem.

RECOGNIZING (Verse 16).—This depth and agony of love, which had led the Magdalene to forget the restraints of a Jewish woman's intercourse with a stranger, opened the lips and the heart of Jesus. Before he had questioned on the score of her sorrow. Now he spoke her name in the well-remembered power and called her into new life (Luke viii.2). That name, so spoken again, was another call to the inner nature of Mary, and she was immediately aroused. There was no mistaking the voice this time. It was a personal, direct, familiar and tender appeal, and she turned herself fully toward the speaker, and as her eyes rested upon him, she exclaimed, "Rabboni," that is, Master. She had rejected the Greek tongue, that commonly used, and had returned to the Hebrew, the language of her people and of the covenant, a very common occurrence among those who have taken up a foreign speech, but who in hours of deep feeling revert again to the expressions that are in the blood and race. The two had recognized each other.

INSTRUCTION (Verse 17). — Mary would fain have grasped the form which a moment before she supposed was cold in death. Seeing him again in life, she was prompted to worship. But her movements were gently but authoritatively restrained by Jesus who informed her on several important matters: 1.—He had not yet ascended to the Father—he had not returned from heaven; there was yet a completion before him unknown to Mary. The present interval between the suffering and the glorification did not admit of personal homage. She must not therefore touch him. 2.—He would ascend. He would be here only a little time, and then he would go home, so fulfilling the promise made in his immortal address to the apostles in the upper room at Jerusalem (John xvi:28). 3.—She must be the bearer of the good tidings to the brethren (Matt. xviii:10). They must know of his brief stay in order to the accomplishment of certain important purposes, but they must know it through her testimony.

REPORTING (Verse 18).—Away went Mary Magdalene to the city on her errand. She was preceded by the other women, who reported what the angels had said unto them (Luke xxiv:5-9), but came with a larger message than they, declaring not only the resurrection, but the appearance, and the instruction. A faithful witness was Mary that day, testifying what she had seen and heard. Her words would doubtless have been received under ordinary circumstances concerning any of the common events of life. But this story was incredible. That a man, put to death on the cross, should live again and meet a woman and speak to her was wholly in the realm of improbable. Furthermore, three different stories were afloat, two besides Mary's. Peter and John had found an empty sepulchre, with loose linen cloths used as bandages. Joanna and the mother of James with other women had seen angels and heard their utterances concerning the rising of Jesus from the dead. Why should one woman be permitted to see Jesus and speak with him—a privilege denied to two apostles and several women? But Mary's words, though doubted, were not recalled.

REFLECTIONS.—1. The three-fold conversation of Mary was indicative of her changes from sorrow to joy—with the angels, with the Lord, with the disciples. 2. The mood of Mary changed as she was instructed: at first she desired to remain and worship the risen Christ, but afterward she gladly departed to serve him. 3. Many a tender and humbled soul mourns over the loss of the Savior, while yet he is near, the greater and more intense the distress the nearer is he. 4. Eve, the first woman, brought transgression into the world, but Mary was, on the other hand, the first preacher of a risen Saviour. 5. Mary and Rabboni, just two words constituted the heart conversation, but they were full of power. Let all men so strive that some day Jesus may call them by name (John x 3). "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted." The Easter sorrow and Easter joy of Mary—one followed the other.

THE PRINCESSE GOWN.

Princesse gowns are the rage in Paris, but so modified and softened that their stiff, harsh outlines are quite lost sight of, says Harper's Bazar. In mousseline de soie and chiffon made over a closefitting lining it is possible to modify this extreme fashion becomingly, simply because the upper part of the waist can be draped without in anyway interfering with the unbroken line of the skirt. But all these gowns require a pleated or gathered flounce around the foot, so as to make them more becoming, and the flounce can then be headed with a ruching, a band of artificial flowers or with lace insertion. Any princesse gown of heavy material is apt to be too harsh unless the flare can be accomplished by slashing the seams at the foot of the skirt to show a pleated flounce on the underskirt, and the flounce should be of chiffon, lace or net. Where the slashing is seen there should be a line of embroidery or braiding, so as to hide the ugly hard line again. The empire style of gown is made so far as regards the lining, in the same fashion as the princesse, but with the empire the overdress hangs loose from the shoulders, whereas the princesse fits much closer to the figure. The princesse velvet gowns and those made of satin-finished cloth are the smartest of all, and the whole collars of embroidery or cutwork are very becoming against the face.

WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Total Depravity.

"Over there," said the Montana host, pointing in a westerly direction with his buggy whip, "are what we call the Bad Lands."

"Abandoned farms, I suppose," commented the visitor, a pale, intellectual young man from the east.

After the "Parade."

Judge—This man says you assaulted him, Pat. Did he tread on the tail of your coat?

Pat—No, yer honor.

Judge—Then what made you hit him?

Pat—Bekase he didn't trid on it, be jabers!—Leslie's Weekly.

WOMAN'S KIDNEYS.

Women as Well as Men Suffer and Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Blade, none seem to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers.

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock street, Lynn, Mass., writes on Nov. 2, 1900: About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. **The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, and while I**

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble,

I somehow felt certain that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned, and to-day I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser. I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is therefore all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me.

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

How to Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. In most cases they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it, night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle, and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also, a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

BRILLIANTS.

But if for any wish thou darest not pray,
Then pray to God to cast that wish away.
—Coleridge.

Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas.
—Dryden.

Look round the habitable world; how few
Know their own good, or knowing it pursue.
—Dryden.

Never yet was shape so dread,
But fancy, thus in darkness thrown,
And by such sounds of horror fed,
Could frame more dreadful of her own.
—T. Moore.

Our revels are now ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air,
And, like the baseless fabrics of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.
—Shakespeare.

A CHANCE MEETING

The street sounds to the soldier's tread,
And out we troop to see;
A single redcoat turns his head,
He turns and looks at me.

My man, from sky to sky so far,
We never crossed before;
Such leagues apart the world's ends are,
We're like to meet no more;

What thoughts at heart have you and I
We cannot stop to tell;
But dead or living, drunk or dry,
Soldier, I wish you well.
—Anon.

A VISION.

I saw a vision strangely fair,
For modern days to claim;
Though fancy oft had pictured it,
I deemed it but a name.
Yet there before my eies it stood,
The pure, untarnished pearl
Of lovely, budding womanhood,
A dear, old-fashioned girl.

Her manners, like her speech, were sweet
As music's rhythmic flow;
She did not startle you with style,
Or greet you with "Hullo!"
Yet hat and gown did so agree
With charm of face and curls,
I wondered why we do not see
More dear, old-fashioned girls.
—Estella Cocke.

The longer on this earth we live
And weigh the various qualities of men,
Seeing how most are fugitive
Or fitful gifts at best, are now and then—
Wind-wavered corpse lights, daughters of the fen—
The more we feel the high, stern-featured beauty
Of plain devotedness to duty,
Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal praise,
But finding amplest recompense
For life's ungarlanded expense
In work done squarely and unwasted days.
—James Russell Lowell.

—Salt rheum, or eczema, with its itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. So are all other blood diseases.

Then He Went.

Mr. Staylate—Now, when it comes to gunning for ducks, I prefer a smooth bore.

Miss Sharpe (suppressing a yawn)—I should think that would be unsatisfactory and annoying at times.

Mr. Staylate—Why?

Miss Sharpe—Because I never knew any kind of a bore that would go off at the right time.—Philadelphia Press.

The Toothsome Banana.

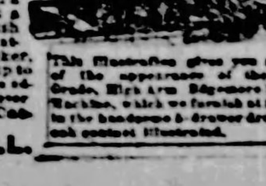
Some wag has said that the banana tastes like scented soap, a reproach that applies more to the red variety than to the yellow one, which is commonly eaten in this country. But either the red or the yellow sort may be made palatable and a delicious dessert by squeezing lemon juice over the sliced pieces and covering that with a sprinkling of powdered sugar.

Baked bananas are wholesome and nutritious. Make a thin syrup of lemon juice and powdered sugar with boiling water. After peeling the bananas lay them in a porcelain lined pan and pour the syrup over them. Then bake about twenty minutes.

SEND NO MONEY Cut this advertisement out and send to us and we will send you this OUR HIGH GRADE DROP HEAD CABINET EDGEMERE SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to the highest grade sewing machines advertised by other houses at $20.00 to $30.00, and as good a machine as you could buy from your dealer at home at $30.00 to $40.00, the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay your railroad agent our SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $11.95 and freight charges. Give the machine three months' trial in your own home, and we will return your $11.95 any day you are not satisfied.

OUR $11.95 EDGEMERE SEWING MACHINE is covered by a binding 20-year guarantee, is made by one of the best sewing machine makers in America, has every new and up-to-date improvement, very high arm, positive four-motion feed, is very light running, does any work that can be done on any sewing machine made. It comes in a beautiful solid carved antique oak, drop head cabinet, as illustrated. Cabinet is beautifully finished, highly polished and decorated with a complete set of the finest colored floral marquetry designs. AT $11.95 we furnish this sewing machine complete with the following accessories: 1 quilter, 2 screw-drivers, 6 bobbins, 1 package of needles, 1 oil can filled with oil and a complete instruction book, which makes everything so plain that a child can operate the machine. For 75 cents extra (or $12.70) we furnish in addition to these regular accessories a complete set of highest grade foot attachments in metal box including: 1 foot hemmer, 1 ruffler, 1 shirring plate, 1 tucker, 1 underbraider, 1 binder, 1 short foot and set of hemmers, different widths up to ⅞ of an inch. In ordering say if you want these extra foot attachments at 75 cents additional. ORDER TODAY. DON'T DELAY. Such a beautiful sewing machine was never offered before at anything like the price. Write for Free Sewing Machine Catalogue or send 15 cents for our 1100-page Catalogue of Everything.

This illustration shows the machine closed to be used as a center table, stand or desk.



This illustration gives you an idea of the appearance of the High Grade, High Arm Edgemere Sewing Machine, which we furnish at $11.95 in the handsome 5-drawer drop head oak cabinet illustrated.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO............Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 159,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

The revolutionary activity in European Russia is without doubt because of the possibility of war in the Far East. The revolutionists are simply taking advantage of what they deem a good opportunity. Their plans embrace that favorite Nihilist expedient—that of assassination. The minister of education fell a victim a short time ago. Next the chief procurator of the holy synod was fired at as he sat in his study, but the assassin's aim was bad. Last came the discovery that the palace at Tsarskoe Selo was mined, with the intention of blowing the entire imperial family into eternity. This is the eleventh attempt that has been made against the life of Nicholas.

But these Nihilistic efforts at assassination are not the most dangerous part of the revolutionary attempts. The riots of students may be taken to mean that the educated young men of Russia are intent upon political freedom; and, for the first time, they are having the co-operation of the workingmen. There are many observers of European affairs who believe that even the circle of officialdom is permeated by the spirit of revolution. The bold public proclamation, posted on March 23 on the walls of St. Petersburg, gives color to the belief that the revolutionary leaders are aided by persons high in the czar's government itself.

The proclamation was issued by the central committee of the students' organization. It boldly invites "all intelligent members of Russian society to join the ranks of the students in the struggle for freedom." That these student leaders would publicly espouse the cause of revolution may well be taken to mean that they have been given assurance of immunity by persons high in power. The agitation among the workingmen is spreading with a rapidity that is causing consternation among those who remain loyal at heart to the czar and the autocracy. The movement in favor of armed rebellion is strong in all the cities of Russia proper—not only St. Petersburg, but Moscow, Kieff, Odessa and other industrial centers are all deeply stirred. The friends of the revolution are found in all classes of society. What the end may be no one can foretell. Only time will show whether the iron hand of autocratic authority will be able to suppress the nascent rebellion. It may be the fulness of time has come for Russia to do as France did a century ago, and free herself of the old regime through blood and fire.

NO COAL MINING STRIKE.

The conservative spirit of President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has been exerted successfully to avoid the strike which was threatened among the miners of the anthracite coal fields. The difficulty which came up was not a question of wages, but of the recognition of the union, with nearly 100,000 members, by the coal operators.

The union asked the operators to meet its representatives in joint conference to settle the terms of employment for the coming year. The operators paid no attention to the request, but posted notices that the increase of wages given last fall would be continued until April 1, 1902, and that grievances complained of by their respective employes would be considered.

Though the wage-rate thus guaranteed was satisfactory to the miners, they insisted on a recognition of their union, and appointed a committee with authority to declare a strike. The committee visited the New York representatives of the operating companies, including J. Pierpont Morgan, in the endeavor to secure specific recognition. In this they failed, but obtained a promise that the miners should be heard through committees; and further, the hope was held out to the men that if the miners during the coming year abstained from local strikes, recognition of the union would be accorded at a future date. The committee closed with this, and did not order a strike.

The operators in the bituminous or "soft coal" mines several years ago recognized the miners' union, and each year meet with the officers of the latter to agree upon terms for mining during the ensuing twelve months. This plan avoids strikes, makes the industry more orderly, and is more satisfactory to the men. The success of unions depends largely upon the integrity, discretion and business ability of the men at their heads. President Mitchell is a man possessing these qualities, and the miners are to be congratulated upon their wisdom in selecting him as their president.

The great Pacific liner, the Korea, just launched at Newport News, is a concrete evidence of the growth of American trade in the Orient since we acquired territory there. "Trade follows the flag," and this vessel, which will be the largest merchant ship that ever entered the port of Hong Kong or of Honolulu, will carry the Stars and Stripes and aid materially in our trade extension.

AGUINALDO A PRISONER.

General Funston turned the trick. His hazardous expedition into Isabella province was successful, and Aguinaldo is now a prisoner in Manila. The insurrection—what remains of it—is headless, and the final collapse of all armed resistance to the United States government is certainly close at hand.

The raison d'etre of Funston's bold and masterly stroke lies in the near approach of the rainy season, when military operations on an extended scale are impossible. For two years, the American campaigning in the dry season was eminently successful, but each time the advent of the rains gave Aguinaldo and his leaders a breathing-spell, and resulted in a revival, to some extent, of rebel operations. Funston appears to have conceived the idea of capturing the elusive little leader, to preclude the possibility of a third renascence of the rebellion. All the other chiefs of any note have either been captured, or have come in and voluntarily surrendered. In the two months of dry weather yet remaining the pacification of the islands will probably be completed.

General Funston has again won the unstinted admiration and approbation of the American people. In the campaign of 1899, with his Kansas volunteers, he made fame for himself by his bravery, resourcefulness, and untiring activity. He has now accomplished a more difficult and hazardous task than any previous one, and has easily made himself first of the American officers operating in the Philipines in the hearts of our people.

FUNSTON'S REWARD.

General Funston, who was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in recognition of his bravery and resourcefulness as colonel of the Kansas volunteers in the campaign of 1899 in the Philippines, has now been named a brigadier-general of the regular army, because of his brilliant success in capturing Aguinaldo.

This reward is deserved, and the American people most heartily indorse the act of the President. Funston is another officer to reach the position of general in the regular army without being a graduate of West Point. General Chaffee, General Wheaton and General Jacob H. Smith are all men who reached high rank through merit. The course at West Point is excellent, and it is a great advantage to an officer to possess it; but men of special military talent are not debarred from honor by its lack.

MEXICO'S FUTURE.

Diaz has been President of Mexico for twenty-four years. In all that time, the country has been free from revolution and other disorders, and has prospered as never before in its history. Mexico has a republican form of government, and the motions are gone through with every four years of re-electing Diaz; but he is really an autocrat—a king in the guise of a President. His recent illness, and the fact that in the natural course of events he must pass off the stage of action within a very few years at most, lead to the question of who will succeed him.

Mr. J. D. Whelpley, correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, is now traveling in Mexico, and he takes the view that Diaz, by his long incumbency, secured really by force methods, has rendered it highly improbable that the Mexican people can take up self-government successfully. The politicians of Mexico are men of leisure and wealth. When Diaz steps down, or is removed by death, there will be many aspirants for the place, and Mr. Whelpley looks for revolutionary outbreaks as the outcome of these clashing interests. Of the two men regarded as candidates he says:

J. Y. Limantour, minister of finance, and General Bernardo Reyes, minister of war, are both undoubtedly candidates for the position. Both of these men possess strong claims for consideration and both of them are deficient in one or more particulars in completely fulfilling the requirements. President Diaz is both soldier and statesman, a necessary combination of qualities for a successful ruler of a Spanish-American people. Limantour is a statesman and financier, but not a soldier. General Reyes is a soldier pre-eminently, and does not possess to marked degree those qualities of statesmanship and commercial sagacity which mark the character of his rival. He has the army behind him, however, and it might almost be said that in such a case there is but one conclusion as to the outcome.

Either of these men would probably try to follow the lines which Diaz found successful, but neither would appear to possess the qualities which enabled him to grasp the reins of power for so long. Probably Mexico will have a series of revolutions until another strong man, an all-round statesman, rises and seizes control.

OHIO ARBOR DAY.

Ohio has no law setting apart a specific date as Arbor Day, but the custom has grown up of the governor recommending a day to be devoted to its observance. Governor Nash, in specifying April 26 as Arbor Day this year, makes the good suggestion that, in addition to tree-planting, the occasion be utilized in impressing upon the minds of the children the importance of protecting all our native song and forest birds.

The usefulness of all these birds in the destruction of insect pests is of itself sufficient reason for a movement all over the state for their protection. Besides this, the charm of their songs, their own beauty of form and coloring, should make every resident of the state the friend of all bird-life, and create a strong public sentiment for their protection and an increase in their numbers.

The report comes from Washington that the Colombian minister, Senor Silvela, has made a definite proposition on the part of his government regarding the Panama canal. It is said that Colombia agrees, if the United States acquires the rights of the new Panama Canal Company, to give us control of the canal, and a perpetual lease of the territory needed. That the French company will sell the canal is known. The only question whether the price will be reasonable. The question of acquiring and completing the Panama canal is certain to be prominent in Congress next December.

Either there was something more than the freak of a lunatic in Welland's striking the Kaiser on the cheek with a piece of iron, or else William is scared silly. On Thursday, in an address to the troops, he warned them a revolution might be impending in Germany, and urged them to be ready to crush it. He is said to have talked in this strain ever since Welland's attack.

Funston is not a West Pointer, but he was smart enough to capture Aguinaldo.

GRIGGS AND KNOX.

Attorney General Griggs has retired from office and returned to his New Jersey home. His resignation is a matter of regret, for he discharged his official duties with great ability, and with an eye single to the best interests of the country.

His successor will be a Pennsylvania man—Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburg. Mr. Knox was born in Brownsville, in the Keystone state, in 1853, and graduated from Mt. Union college, Alliance, Ohio, in 1872. Admitted to the bar in Pittsburg in 1875, his talents and industry have brought him to be one of the leaders of the bar of that city.

Mr. Knox is a popular man at home. A Republican in all that the term implies, he has kept out of political strife, and is not identified with either the Quay or anti-Quay factions of his state. He is a lover of fine horses and an enthusiastic fisherman. The only criticism that has been voiced against him by political foes since he was mentioned for the attorney-generalship are because he has been employed by Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Frick as legal counsel, and that he was engaged professionally in the organization of the great steel trust. That he was so employed does not necessarily mean that he is unfitted for the position. On the contrary, it is proof that he is a lawyer of unusual ability, and hence a good man as legal adviser of the government.

THE ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

The French assembly has finally passed the "associations" bill, by a vote of 303 to 220. The amendments made before adoption have not been cabled to this country, hence it is impossible to give detailed features of the new law. However, its purpose is to place the control of all education in France in the hands of the government, taking it out of the hands of the church; to effect the dissolution of all the religious orders, and other associations offensive to the government, and to confiscate their property to the government, to be used for charitable purposes among the indigent.

This is one of the moves of the French government against the interference of the Roman Catholic orders in politics. Something like $220,000,000 of property will, under the provisions of the law, fall into the hands of the government. France is Catholic, and this law is not aimed at the church as a religious institution, but aims to curb the political machinations of a large part of the Roman Catholic clergy against the republic and in favor of a Catholic monarchy.

NEBRASKA DEADLOCK BROKEN

The stubborn fight in the Nebraska legislature over the election of United States senators was protracted until the closing day of the session, but it ended satisfactorily. Thompson, the nominee of a majority of the Republican caucus, finally withdrew his name, suggesting that his friends vote for Gov. Dieterich. Rosewater then withdrew his name, asking his supporters to vote for J. H. Millard, of Omaha. Mr. Mieklejohn also withdrew, Crouse followed suit, and Dieterich and Millard were chosen—the latter for the long term.

From a party standpoint, the outcome is most satisfactory. Nebraska, the home of Bryan, is represented in the Senate by two Republicans. The scandal of a failure to elect is averted, and Delaware stands alone in her inability to overcome a party deadlock. Mr. Bryan is sorely disappointed, for he was anxious the fight in the Republican ranks should be continued to the end, that it might inure to Democratic benefit in the future. Both the new senators are unknown men in national politics, but the Republican party has been out of power so long in Nebraska that any available Republican would necessarily be with only a state reputation.

OHIO AND THE LAUNCHING.

The fact that Governor Nash will be obliged to pay his own expenses for his participation as the state's official representative in the ceremonies attending the launching of the battleship Ohio, brings to mind two interesting facts: First, that the state hardly honors itself by forcing others to bear the burdens incident to having honors bestowed upon her by the nation; and, second, that on general principles the office of governor of Ohio is no sinecure.

When the state's representation at the launching was first broached the matter of expenses naturally came up for consideration. It was found that the only fund that could possibly be drawn upon for such a purpose was the transportation fund in the adjutant general's department, but after deliberation the powers-that-be concluded this was quite too shady a source of relief. So the governor will have to bear the expenses for himself and his immediate party, including the fair daughter of Ohio who will christen the vessel, and members of the gubernatorial staff and other officers representing the power and dignity of the state will have to go down in their pockets.

Nowhere is there any complaint at this state of affairs by the parties most interested, but still all feel that the state should take enough pride in such an event to see that their official representatives are not taxed for it.

TOWNSHIP GRADED SCHOOLS.

The state of Iowa, always progressive, is trying the method which has proved successful in townships in Northeastern Ohio. Instead of having little sub-district schools dotted over the township, a central graded school is established, and regular transportation is furnished the children from all over the township.

Central graded schools have already been built in about fifty townships. These cost an average of $17,000 each. Not so many teachers are needed, and better ones are employed, at higher salaries. The average attendance at these schools is about 1,000 pupils. Transportation costs but $30 a month per township—a ridiculously small sum. The pupils have all the school advantages they would have in a city. The plan is entirely a success in Ohio, and we have no doubt it will be in Iowa.

It was but fifty-five years ago on Friday since Gen. Zachary Taylor invaded Mexico. The anti-expansionists of that day were fully as strenuous in opposition as those of the present. Every one now sees that they were utterly wrong, as the next generation will see that those of to-day were.

The London press comment on the capture of Aguinaldo betrays a wish that England had a Funston in South Africa to capture De Wet.

PRESIDENT FOR RECIPROCITY.

Our foreign trade continues to show a wide disparity between exports and imports. The exports are largely and chronically in excess. Even financial experts are beginning to wonder why there is not a heavy flow of gold from Europe to settle the imposing trade balances. The only theory that fits the case is that, interest rates being higher in Europe than here, the money due American exporters is loaned or invested abroad. Thus the United States is becoming the creditor of Europe by uncounted milions of dollars.

President McKinley is firmly in favor of reciprocity. He realizes, as must every other thoughtful student of economics—and there is none better informed than the President—that the enormous sale of our exports, without a corresponding purchase of imports from abroad, will end in depressed business in Europe, a reduction of the purchasing power there, and a curtailment of our exports, which will injure ourselves.

Hence the President will renew negotiations for new reciprocity agreements with the principal countries which we trade. A number of such agreements were made, but the Senate refused to act upon them. Hence they lapsed by the limitation of the time for ratification specified in each. Hon. John M. Kasson, of Iowa, it will be remembered, was apointed by the President as the head of the commission which negotiated these trade agreements; and that gentleman was so chagrined by the Senate's inaction that he sent in his resignation. The President will not accept this, but will endeavor to persuade Mr. Kasson to remain in the post for which he is so well fitted.

Another danger to the prosperity of our export trade, due to the Senate's refusal to ratify, is the movement on foot in a number of European countries to retaliatory legislation against American goods. By next December, when Congress convenes, the situation will be more clearly defined, and we may expect to have the message put special stress on a recommendation to ratify the new reciprocity agreements that will have been arranged by that time.

BOND ISSUES COMPARED.

The voters of the United States for a number of years, fiercely battled over a question of national finance. One would suppose that popular attention would be intent to watch the effect of the decision at the ballot-box in favor of honest money and sound finances, and especially as to the result on the national credit. Yet how many can tell the market rates of the bonds of the United States and of the other great nations of the world?

Germany is floating a new loan—that is, offering a new issue of bonds to buyers. It is for 300,000,000 marks—that is, $71,400,000. It is not a large loan, and bears 3 per cent interest. Yet she is obliged to sell them at 87½ per cent—a discount of 12½ per cent. Note in comparison the fact that United States 3 per cent bonds sell at 112, and our 2 per cents at 106½. That comparison shows how much stronger the credit of the United States is than that of Germany.

Other European market prices are: French 3 per cent bonds, par; Russian 3½ per cent bonds, 96; Austrian 4 per cent gold bonds, 98; British 2¾ per cent bonds, 97 to 98. It is thus seen that United States bonds bear the highest price in the world, and are by a large margin the best investment possible in any government bonds. The financial sanity of the majority of the American voters in 1896 and 1900 has done this. Under free silver, with the bonds payable in 50-cent silver dollars, our bonds would be at a discount now, despite the wealth and prosperity of the United States.

A MINIMUM ARMY.

Mr. Bryan and the Democrats, especially those of the latter in Congress, made most dismal predictions concerning the effect of the bill increasing the strength of the regular army. They conjured up the spook of "militarism," and sought to inflame the people with the idea that the army would be made an instrument of tyranny. The Aemrican people did not scare worth a cent, however. They had the common sense to see that a regular army of 100,000 was not one whit more dangerous than an army of 35,000 regulars and 65,000 volunteers, as it now is. And they were and are not afraid of an army made up of intelligent American citizens.

The new army law fixes the minimum strength of the regular army at 58,924 men; and it lodges discretion in the hands of the President to increase this to a maximum of 100,000, if need arises. Democrats in Congress declared the President would recruit the army to its full strength, and never reduce it. Recalling this and similar assertions, it is interesting to find that the President and secretary of war are considering whether the army shall be increased above 58,924 men, the minimum of the law.

The rebellion in the Philippines is crumbling so fast that it may not be necessary to go beyond that limit. General Chaffee and Colonel Sanger are to make a tour of inspection of the islands, ascertain the exact conditions and report upon the number of troops needed for garrison duty, to preserve order. Their recommendation will be adopted. That the full 100,000 will not be needed is considered so certain that no effort is made to push enlistments faster than they are now coming in normally. This is at the rate of 1,000 per week.

The anti-expansionists who, in the campaign last fall compared Aguinaldo to Washington, and declared that "his career has never been stained by any act of cruelty," will have to revise their opinions. His captors say that, on the gunboat en route to Manila, Aguinaldo "admitted that he had ordered the assassination of General Luna, giving as his reason that the security of the Filipino cause demanded General Luna's death." Luna simply differed from Aguinaldo as to questions of polity, and the latter had him murdered because he was jealous of Luna's influence.

The question has been asked The Blade, what are the provisions of the law of Ohio as to the attendance at school which is required of children. The law requires twenty weeks' attendance per year, of which at least ten weeks must be consecutive, and begin with the school year in September.

Mr. Bryan is shaping his course as best he can to a third candidacy, but the predictions are increasingly against his winning the nomination.

RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

China had not signed the treaty with Russia when the time expired last night. The agreement is therefore dead. But this does not mean that Russia will loosen the grip she has on Manchuria, nor that she will relinquish her plans to acquire virtual control of about a third of the Chinese empire.

Not only did this treaty give Russia practically full possession of Manchuria, but it contained a provision that none but Russians and Chinese should receive railroad, mining or other like concessions in Mongolia, Kashgaria and Chinese Turkestan. These immense provinces, with Manchuria, have a total area of two million square miles, and a population estimated at fifteen millions.

The plans of the Czar's government aim at Russian control of this enormous region, and its absorption into that empire would follow sooner or later. This particular treaty has not been signed, but there is no doubt that Russia will obtain what she desires eventually. Her diplomacy is slow, but it is sure. She has been "inching along" in Asia ever since her bitter defeat in the Crimean war. Slowly she crept down across the sterile steppes and the high plateaus of Afghanistan, until her borders almost touch those of England's Indian empire. Her influence is overshadowing in Persia, and she is building a railroad across that country to reach the sea. Now she she is grasping at a third of China. There was more truth than jest in that remark of a Russian official "that Russia's sphere is all Asia."

WHAT TO DO WITH HIM.

Many newspapers are indulging in idle speculations as to what it is best to do with Aguinaldo. He is, under military law, punishable with death. There is no probability, however, that the President will allow this fate, though merited, to befall him. We think it altogether probable, if Aguinaldo uses his best efforts to persuade the few remaining leaders to relinquish a hopeless cause, and counsels the Filipino people to yield obedience to American control, that Aguinaldo will be pardoned. He may even be made governor of a province, or some other official position be given him, when he has proved his sincerity. It is good policy to give the Filipinos their natural leaders as far as possible, as it is a measure of conciliation which they will appreciate more than any other.

England has protested against Russia's course in Manchuria, thus placing herself, Japan and the United States formally against the signing of a separate convention by China with any of the powers in interest until the joint settlement is made. But it is the general opinion at Washington, as it is in Europe, that China will sign the treaty, nevertheless, and that Russia will never let go of Manchuria, despite her protestations to the contrary.

Georgia is having a taste of genuine prosperity. The prospect for the largest crop of peaches ever grown in the state is excellent. It is a trifle early to hear from the juicy watermelon, but the demand for Georgia mules was never so great, and all previous records have been broken by this year's sales. The Georgia farmer is better off than at any time since the war.

The advent of Mr. Knox, the coming Attorney General, will preserve the proportion between one-syllabled and two-syllabled names in the Cabinet—six to two, viz.: Hay, Gage, Long, Long, Smith, Root and Knox; Wilson and Hitchcock.

Down in Boston they have solved the difficulty of getting around that absurd compound, "saleslady." Advertisements in the papers of the Hub use the term "salesperson," which has the additional advantage of applying to both sexes.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Latest Phase.

The latest phase of the Chinese question is the Berlin rumor that the German and British governments have reached an understanding respecting the indemnity and guarantees for securing its payment. This may be a deliberate effort on the part of the German government to divert attention from Manchuria and expedite the evacuation of China by the allied troops. There are suspicions here that the Manchurian agreement will be hung up until the indemnity is settled, and that Russia will wait until the Japanese and European troops are withdrawn before closing a bargain with the Chinese government. Nothing is known here concerning an agreement between Germany and England respecting the amount of indemnity.

South African War.

The war in South Africa drags along in a way that must be very disappointing to the English generals, and the remains of the Boer forces seem to betray no eagerness to ask for terms or to agree to them when offered. For example, Lord Kitchener lately proposed to General Botha, as a basis upon which to terminate hostilities, that the military should be replaced by a crown colony administration, consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government; that the Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives; that the Dutch and English languages would have equal rights; that Kaffirs should not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted; that when given it should be so limited as to secure a predominance of the white race; that the Orange Free state laws for Kaffirs should be considered good; that church property, public trusts and orphan funds should not be touched; that no war tax should be imposed on farmers, and that assistance should be given to repair the burned farms and enable the farmers to start afresh. These terms were rejected by the Boers, and the resources at the command of General Kitchener seem inadequate to force the desultory guerilla-like conflict to a conclusion.

Capture of Aguinaldo.

One of the dramatic episodes in the war in the Philippines is the capture of Aguinaldo, the leader of the insurrection, by General Funston. The capture was effected as the result of a brilliant and daring ruse, by means of which the intrepid Kansan—whose resourcefulness no military enterprise seems to tax—completely deceived the wily Philippine chieftain. It is, no doubt, true that the steady progress of the American forces, resulting in the establishment of local governments in many parts of the islands, has greatly reduced the weight of Aguinaldo as a factor in the Philippines, but the fact remains that he has been the official head and front of the insurrection, and that his captivity may well be regarded by his followers as typifying the straits into which the insurgent cause has fallen. Under the circumstances such an event cannot fail to have important consequences, and we may well believe that it is a long time since news so welcome to the administration has come from the Philippines. There is more reason now than ever before for expecting that the contemplated transition from a military to a civil regime in the islands can be made without danger and without friction.

The Cuban Situation.

No clear indication is yet forthcoming as to what will be the attitude of the Cuban Constitutional convention touching the relations of the island to the United States. The committee appointed to consider the matter has not yet reported, and both it and the larger body appear to be in a condition of hesitancy as to the course to adopt. It is probable that action has been delayed in the hope of discovering some sort of compromise plan which would be acceptable to the United States. The belief appears to obtain among some who have lately visited the island that the sentiment in favor of annexation is growing, but that it would gratify the pride of the islanders if they could have a preliminary period of complete independence, during which they could demonstrate their capacity for self government. The situation would seem to be one, however, in which it would be the part of wisdom to resign the gratification of sentiment for assured peace and the substantial advantages that go with it.

German Agricultural Tariff.

If current indications are to be taken as a guide, the agrarians are going to have the support of the German imperial government in their effort to secure higher duties on agricultural products. A resolution proposed by the budget committee was introduced in the bundesrath last week calling upon the government to work most strenuously to the end that in the impending rearrangement of politico-commercial affairs protection in the shape of essentially increased customs duties shall be granted to agriculture, and, with this object in view, to see that the customs tariff bill in course of preparation be submitted to the reichstag as soon as possible. Chancellor Von Buelow promised that the bill should be laid before the bundesrath immediately after the government departments concerned had concluded their work. He added that he considered an adequate increase of the agricultural duties absolutely necessary, and that in preparing the bill the government would adhere to the principles just set forth. This statement of the chancellor, coupled with the passage of the resolution by a large majority, is taken to indicate that the government is committed to a zealous advocacy of increased duties on agricultural imports.

Chinese Indemnity.

While the ambitions and jealousies of particular nations have occupied the chief share of the attention directed to Chinese affairs of late, the ministers at Pekin have been considering the amount of indemnity that China will probably be able to pay and the resources upon which the payment of the indemnity can be made a charge. The total amount to be exacted has not yet been agreed upon but there is more than a likelihood that it will not vary very greatly from that suggested by the United States as the limit of China's ability to pay. This is $200,000,000, a sum arrived at after careful calculations of the officials best informed as to the resources of the Chinese empire. A special committee of the ministers has been looking into the matter of the returns from Chinese taxation, with the result of learning that the annual revenue of the empire from all sources aggregates about $65,000,000, of which the land tax yields about $14,000,000 and the customs duties $12,000,000. It has been suggested that the land tax could be very considerably augmented, and that increases could also be made in other items of taxation with the result that, making all allowances, it would be possible to pay the indemnity within twenty years. If the demands of the powers could be kept down to something like the amount suggested by the United States, the way to a settlement would not be difficult.

How He Got Revenge.

"Do you know that there are parts of the country where wooden shoes are yet worn?" said a Toledoan to The Blade.

"I know down in Allen, Auglaize and Mercer counties there are German settlements where wooden shoes are worn by some people the year around. These shoes will not stick to the feet like leather ones, but a fellow has to go skating along with them as if walking with snowshoes. There is a factory in this country that makes them. They are usually made of basswood, and when the sole wears down a little, all a man has to do is to nail on a strip of wood for a half sole.

"I remember how a friend of mine got revenge upon some natives who wore the shoes," he continued. "I think it was at Westminster, O. My friend was a traveling man, and a number of years ago, stopped at the town. He put up for the night at a hotel or tavern. The sleeping room was directly over the saloon or main room of the house, and after he had gone to bed, was kept awake until midnight by the clump of wooden shoes upon the floor. You can imagine what an awful noise a lot of wooden shoes make upon the floor. By midnight the fellow was wrought up to desperation. He had not got a wink of sleep, and it seemed that the noise never would stop.

"I'll get even with them," he remarked to a fellow sufferer in the room. What happened is best told by the other traveling man who was there.

"'After the noise of the shoes had finally died out,' he said, 'we dropped asleep. About 4:30 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by a fearful heat in the room. The pipe from the big stove below ran up through the room, and when I awoke it was red hot. I hurried down stairs to find the stove burning furiously. I had not noticed the man who had sworn revenge, and on investigation, failed to find him anywhere. On opening the stove, I saw how he had got his revenge, for there were a stack of coals clear up to the stove door, made from wooden shoes. The fellow had waited until all were in bed, and then quietly gathered up very wooden shoe in the house, and piled them into the stove. He then hitched up his horse and skipped out.

"'When the people in the tavern awoke, they were crazy. They followed the traveling man clear to Delphos, but he made good his escape, and never returned to the town. There would have been a lynching bee sure, could those excited Germans have laid their hands upon him.'" G. W. P.

He Was Not an Imposter.

A common "drunk" was up in the police court, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. When asked what he had to say he muttered something about being an old soldier.

"You a soldier?" said the judge, who is an officer of the state militia. "That don't go."

"Try me," said the old fellow.

"Describe the positions."

"Heels on a line, toes 60 degrees apart, knees straight, but not stiff, body resting well on the hips, little fingers of hands on seams of trousers, shoulders thrown back, head up and eyes straight ahead."

"Attention!" said the judge. "About face, march!

"Call the next case, Mr. Clerk.

COLLECTING SHARKS' TEETH

Smithsonian scientists at Washington have been collecting a lot of sharks' teeth, which at the present time are quite commonly ploughed up in the fields all along the valley of the Potomac, being preserved in as perfect condition as if their original owners had lived yesterday. Occasional ones weigh as much as a pound apiece, and are really beautiful objects, being highly polished and delicately serrated along the edges.

F. A. Lucas, ostrologist in the National Museum, thinks that some of these ancient sharks must have been as much as one hundred feet long, judging from the extraordinary size of the teeth they have left behind. The biggest tooth of the largest shark surviving today would not weigh more than a couple of ounces, and it is obvious that a specimen with biting instruments of the size described, sixteen ounces in weight, must have been something gigantic.

"These great sharks were certainly a good deal longer than modern whales," said Mr. Lucas the other day. "They were, of course, by far the largest fishes that ever lived, and they must have been the most formidable animals by all odds that prowled in the waters of their bygone epoch. Why, the great fish-lizards called ichthyosaurs, ferocious as they were, were small and feeble in comparison with the monsters which have left their huge teeth behind them in the later eocene and miocene deposits of the Potomac.

"Unfortunately, fish of this kind have cartilaginous bones, which are not enduring, and as a result no fossil remains of them are found. We have only the teeth."—New York Herald.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

A SNAPSHOT.

He is the pretty golfing dude,
Rigged out at fashion's call;
He well can strike an attitude
But cannot strike a ball.

PURE ROMANCE.

Mrs. Henpeck—I saw a book to-day I thought of getting you. It was entitled "How to Be Happy, Though Married."

Henpeck—Why, my dear, you know I never read fiction.

DESERVING OF SYMPHONY.

"Done any penance this Lent?"
"My wife dragged me to three symphony concerts."

WELL NAMED.

Cora—Why is that artist called an impressionist?

Merritt—Because a picture of his looks as if he laid the canvas on a palette full of colors and took an impression.

A HARD LINE.

Mrs. Jonesbury—Our laundress wants me to give her a reference. She is a good ironer, but she certainly does abstract things.

Mr. Jonesbury—Well, just say she is fully qualified for the iron and steal business.

Professional Animus.

Mr. Horse—Why do you always shy at that automobile?

Mrs. Horse—I want him to know he's hideous."—Detroit Free Press.

First Spring Thunderstorm

Toledo Daily Blade, March 26.

The sunset time last evening was typical of the season. A thunderstorm, hail, a rush of warm rain following, and then a brilliant sunset—all within a little more than a half hour.

As people began hurrying home after the day's labor was over, the dun clouds in the West darkened, and light rain began to fall—a forerunner of the little storm to follow, bred of local atmospheric conditions. Through the gray atmosphere of the falling rain the rapid formation of black "thunderheads," though small in size, could be watched by those whose windows gave to the West. The hurrying throngs in the streets, homeward bound, were too eager to escape the threatened downpour to watch the scene-shifting in the heavens.

Who was it who said his idea of perfect bliss was to sit in a warm, snug room, and see the people hastening through the mud and rain in the streets? Whoever he was, had he been in Toledo last evening, watching the street and the storm, his ideal would have been fully realized.

Suddenly the blue-black bosom of the storm-clouds in the West was torn by a brilliant, wavering streak of electric white—not jagged, for lightning does not pass through the atmosphere in zigzag lines, as it is used to be represented. Then came a peal of thunder, after a few seconds' interval. Flash and peal followed in succession, and the sharp patter of hail on the windows gave token of the elemental war among the legions of the upper air.

The streets were thronged, and the hail caused many a horse much uneasiness. Along the cross street went a heavy truck, drawn by two huge gray Normans, the whack of the hailstones stirring them into a lively trot. Hardly had they crossed the intersecting street, when a single horse, a spirited bay, hitched to a light vehicle, came tearing down at a gallop, the pelting hail being mistaken by him for the sharp application of his driver's whip. All the aforesaid driver could do was to brace himself, take a firm grip of the lines, and guide his animal as best he could down the thoroughfare. Fortunately, the gust of hail lasted but a minute, and then came the rain—a regular downpour—in which the pent up anger of the clouds speedily dissolved itself, and the miniature storm swept onward beyond the city.

Then a sudden lighting in the West, and within five minutes the sun burst forth, shining yellow and watery through the cloud-wrack. A beautifully-distinct rainbow glowed in the East. Only a few minutes longer, and the setting sun shone in unclouded splendor. Its rays transfigured the world. Every dripping branch of tree, even the level wetness of the sidewalks, sparkled in those glorious setting rays. By the time the sun had sunk below the horizon, the sky had cleared so that but a few belated fragments of cloud were visible in the blue concave.

But their colors! The aged John, the apostle, in his exile on the lonely rock of Patmos, in the Aegean sea, where he had the sublime visions which are preserved to us in the book called Revelations, described nothing more beautiful. Along the Western horizon, where the sun had disappeared, was a bank of ashes of roses. Far above were three narrow strips of drifting cloud, perfect in their rose tints; while in front and thrown across both, was a picturesquely ragged banner, deep violet in color—and all these projected across a sky of amethystine tint. Slowly these colors faded, and the fragmentary clouds were dissipated, until, when darkness closed the day, the empyrean was unclouded. The silver moon, approaching its first quarter, and the constellations, glowed against a background of deep, velvety-blue sky. And then, with a sigh of regret, the entranced observer drew down the blind, turned up the electric bulbs, and settled into an easy chair to enjoy his evening Blade.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Current Events.

Minnesota senate defeated anti-cigarette bill, thereby starting ugly rumors of undue influence by manufacturers.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling has purchased a fine estate on the shore of Lake Spofford, New Hampshire. It is said the family will return and reside in this country.

Supreme court of Michigan decided that Wabash railroad must reduce its passenger fare in that state to 2 cents per mile.

The Buffalo Pan-American stamps will be placed on sale at postoffices throughout the country May 1

A gusher with a flow of 20,000 barrels a day, the second in the new Beaumont, Texas, oil field, has been struck.

German Catholics organized to defeat school measures before Illinois legislature.

Owing to lack of officers for new regiments more time will be required to recruit new army than was at first thought would be necessary.

Thousands of cattle, sheep and horses were killed by last week's blizzard in Colorado and Nebraska.

Engagement of Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson and Miss Emiline Grigsby is announced.

Oregon company will plant 1,000 barrels of Atlantic oysters in the Pacific.

Kentucky court of appeals grants new trials in cases of Caleb Powers, under sentence of life imprisonment, and James Howard, under sentence of death for complicity in the assassination of William Goebel.

Ten shipwrecked sailors brought into port at New York after suffering four days in open boat without food; vessel lost, mate drowned.

Kaiser Wilhelm tells his bodyguard regiment it must be ready to quell with bayonets any insubordination of the populace.

Vehicle at automobile show, Chicago, makes a mile in fifty-eight seconds, breaking all records.

Anthracite miners' convention decides not to call a strike April 1.

Discoveries of oil wells in Fountain Valley, Colorado, have temporarily overshadowed gold speculation and caused a rush to file claims.

Wisconsin senate committee reported favorably on anti-cigarette bill.

Minnesota senate passed bill intended to free Younger brothers.

Members of Congress who visited Porto Rico recently say islanders show desire to manage their own affairs and want native governor.

P. C. Knox, Pittsburg, Pa., accepted appointment as attorney-general.

Chicago will elevate 220.73 miles of railway track, at a cost of $7,000,000, to avoid grade crossings.

President McKinley appointed five delegates to international conference of American States.

F. B. Loomis, minister to Venezuela, returning to Washington, and indications are that diplomatic relations will be broken.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, thinks Cubans will accept terms of his amendment.

President McKinley has appointed Funston brigadier-general in the regular army.

President McKinley sent congratulatory message to General Funston.

St. Louis fair commission appointed by the President.

Settlers on Fort Buford reservation, N. D., at war with squatters.

The Rev. John Jasper, famous negro preacher, died at Richmond, Va., aged 82.

Former Senator Gorman defends the recent action of the Maryland legislature, which made radical changes in the election laws of the state.

Mme. Nordica, the singer, having located her missing brother, will now come into possession of $300,000 left by her mother.

Administration is deeply irritated by the attitude of Venezuela, which has caused Minister Loomis to start home. Disciplinary action against Venezuela may follow his report of the situation.

Secretary Gage, discussing the surplus in the Treasury, says the government may use some of it in buying its own bonds.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous confederate raider, predicts that the South will at a future day be richer and more powerful than the North.

PHILIPPINES.

General Funston captured Aguinaldo March 23 and brought him to Manila.

Former insurgent natives and officers who aided Funston will receive monetary reward.

War department at Washington informed Aguinaldo can not speak Spanish.

Party of Filipinos jeered Aguinaldo. Natives in Manila glad he is captured.

Four natives hanged at Manila for murder of Mr. Wilson, an Englishman.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the insurrection the Philippine islands have cost the United States $292,583,000 in money, 908 in army deaths from wounds and 2,120 in army deaths from disease.

The appointment of Funston to a brigadier generalship makes it possible for him to come into command of the entire regular army in a few years.

United States is willing to set Aguinaldo at liberty if he swears allegiance and can show that he has not violated rules of civilized warfare.

Extensive frauds are charged in the commissary department of the army at Manila. Several arrests have been made and more are promised.

CHINA.

On March 27 Count Cassini formally disavowed to Secretary of State Hay any intention by Russia permanently to acquire Manchuria or any other Chinese territory. Great Britain is reported to have made formal protest against China signing a treaty with Russia or any other country while present troubles last. Belief in Washington that treaty will eventually be signed.

Prevalent belief in Washington that failure of China to sign Manchurian agreement only delays Russo-Japanese war, which is regarded as inevitable. Russian naval station and arsenal at Port Arthur, it is stated, will be first object of Japanese attack.

Lord Lansdowne, British foreign secretary in defining policy in China, says integrity of Chinese empire and principle of open door must be upheld.

Russia's attempts to belittle importance of Manchurian agreement are answered by the powers by requests for publication of its text.

FOREIGN.

Sultan of Morocco promises to satisfy American claims by usual diplomatic means and cruiser New York is thereupon ordered from Tangier to Morocco.

House of Commons takes up British beer bill, which is said to be a scheme of English brewers to shut out the product of foreign rivals.

Pope Leo sent notice to Martinelli, Papal delegate to United States, of appointment as cardinal.

Arab rebellion, encouraged by young Turks party, a menace to Sultan's throne.

Russian police are ordered not to show unnecessary severity toward students and also to make no arrests unless such action is imperative.

Russian soldiers guarded bodies of American marines being shipped home from Pekin.

Germany opposed to American proposition to give China fifty years to pay indemnity.

Kaiser warned that demands of agrarians have injured Germany's foreign relations.

American warships praised at meeting of Institute of Naval Architects, London.

Another battle reported between Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians.

Ministers and army officers in Korea banished for plotting against Russia.

Withdrawal of Italy from triple alliance the next disturbance threatening balance of power in Europe.

International exhibition at Glasgow to be greatest ever held in Great Britain.

Ottawa parliament considering subsidy plans to attract trade to Canadian ports.

Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Port Said.

German newspapers scolding Kaiser for his speeches about revolt.

Russian minister of interior expected to resign on account of student riots.

Diary of Major Andre discovered in England by Lord Grey.

Congregation of rites, now sitting in Rome, is expected to issue decree under which women will not be allowed to sing in Roman Catholic churches in United States; use of operatic music in services to be discontinued.

Landslides in the Apennines have destroyed entire villages and caused considerable loss of life.

Andrew Pear, the famous English soap manufacturer, says his people do not fear American trusts.

In the matter of population Germany (56,345,000) ranks after European Russia (106,159,000) and the United State (76,300,000).

Weak Men

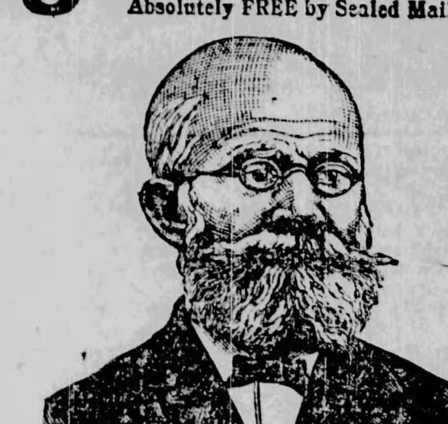
Prof. Laborde's Wonderful French Preparation

"CALTHOS"

Restores Lost Manhood.

5 DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT

Absolutely FREE by Sealed Mail.



PROF. JULES LABORDE, DISCOVERER OF "CALTHOS."

"CALTHOS" is put before you on its merits alone. Try it and put it to the test. **Try it free.** There is no security required—no C. O. D. scheme. Send us your name and address, and we will send you enough "CALTHOS" to last five days. **It will be sent in a sealed package by mail.** The marvelous French remedy "CALTHOS" recently introduced in this country by the Von Mohl Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest, richest and most responsible business firms in the United States, has attracted the attention of the entire medical profession because of the wonderful cures it has effected. If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Varicocele, Weakness of any nature in the Sexual Organs or Nerves, (no matter how caused,) or if the parts are undeveloped or have shrunken or wasted away "CALTHOS" will restore you.

"CALTHOS" is the discovery of Prof. Jules Laborde, famed in Paris as France's foremost specialist.

"CALTHOS" is the only remedy recognized by the medical profession as a specific cure for weak men.

"CALTHOS" has the endorsement of the German and French governments, and is largely used in the standing armies of those countries.

All correspondence relating to the "CALTHOS" department of our business is strictly confidential. We neither publish nor furnish testimonials.

Address The VON MOHL CO., 111 B, Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the U. S. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Publishers' Column

NICKEL SILVER TABLEWARE.

Looks Like Silver, Wears Like Silver, Sounds Like Silver.

We now offer to our subscribers (and Blade subscribers only, remember) nickel silver tableware at prices lower than ever before, and much below the regular retail prices. These goods are made of 21 per cent nickel silver, are hand burnished, and for appearance and durable wearing qualities are unequalled. These goods are becoming very popular with all classes of people.

½ doz. Tea Spoons	$ .75
1 doz. Tea Spoons	1.20
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Spoons	1.75
½ doz Table Spoons	1.30
1 doz. Table Spoons	2.25
½ doz. Dessert Forks	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Forks	1.75
Sugar Spoon	.25
Butter Knife	.30

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2019—Bonita Apron.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. Little tots of two and four are constantly in need of dainty fresh aprons, and in the Bonita this month we give a new and charming design. It has a pointed yoke with a turn-down collar and full one-piece sleeve. The body is gathered to the yoke front and back, and buttons down the back. Dimity in white, or with pale or dark hair line stripes is the prettiest sort of cotton goods for aprons. Soft percale shirting in wide stripes and all the new ginghams, Scotch and domestic, are also used. The dark

ginghams are sometimes trimmed with all-white Hamburg edging, the effect being dainty, fresh and becoming.

DO NOt FAIL to give The Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay.

1988 Montague Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A beautiful new blouse is the Montague. A plain front, open to the bust, is slightly full at the belt and fastens with two tabs. The under-arm forms and back are plain. A close two-piece sleeve is cut in scallops, over a full short puff, and a straight collar fastens at one side. A fitted lining is given on which a chemisette is faced. The model of embroidered broadcloth completes a beautiful gown. The front opens low over a

loose chemisette and fastens just below the bust with two tabs that give a double-breasted effect, and a straight collar of the cloth fastens at the side to correspond with the tabs. The back is plain and in one piece. A fold of black velvet outlines the blouse and the scallops of the sleeves. A black velvet belt with a jeweled buckle is worn with this charming waist.

1925—Gretna Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. The becoming bretelle effects are more than ever worn this season. The Gretna waist is a charming model with circular bretelles. The fitted lining is covered with a one-piece back without

fullness, and the plain front has a single dart. The bretelles are quite deep across the shoulder, and are graduated to a point at the belt in front. A plain vest opens at the center, and the plain two-piece sleeve flares at the hand. This design can be varied in many ways. The model is black and white silk, with vest and bretelles of white, strapped with black velvet.

1993—Sinclair Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. A favorite seven-gored skirt, suitable for any of the favorite silk, woolen or cotton goods. The fullness in the back is laid in turned-in

plaits. It fits trimly across the front and hips and has the fashionable flare at the foot. Any style of trimming may be adopted.

TO CUT, OR NOT TO CUT, HAIR

A German Authority Says There is Too Much Barbering.

Alexander Rowland, who wrote an interesting treatise about fifty years ago on the human hair, with special reference to its preservation, improvement and adornment, said: "Many mothers are in the habit of having the hair of their daughters cut close when young, on the supposition that this will tend to prevent baldness and improve the hair by causing it to grow longer, thicker and more abundant. This is a mistaken notion, and it is rather calculated to injure its beauty and retard its maximum growth. It is quite sufficient to have the ends tipped or shortened occasionally, as the originay hair is always the finest and most beautiful." Notwithstanding that opinion by an expert, the opinion that cutting does make the hair grow has continued to prevail among the professional hairdressers.

The Frankfurter Wochenblatt says: "This belief begins with the involuntary comparison of the hair with a plant. As grass that is often cut short grows again and becomes thicker, so, it is believed, the hair should do when it is cut. This comparison, however, is a false one. A developed hair is a perfectly formed mass of horn, which has nothing further to do with the case in which the hair rests than to receive from it from below further growth and to be held firmly by it.

"In this mass of horn, as in the nails of the fingers and the toes, there is no longer any sap in circulation; this mass, so to speak, is a product which cannot be quickened and strengthened by new nourishment because the later cannot enter it. On the other hand, what happens in the blade of grass is a network of fine ducts in which is constantly circulating the nourishment which the blade draws from the root; it presents in contrast with the dead body of the hair, a living, vegetating substance which has a most intimate connection with the condition of its root and which dries up infallibly when it is separated from its root, while the hair will remain unaffected for thousands of years after its papilla has withered away. There is one irresistible proof of this—the hair on the heads of mummies. The root of the hair as long as it exists produces a new hair when the old hair has fallen out, while the root of many a plant gives existence to one sprout only and then together with it declines and dies.

"The more a hair is disturbed in its natural growth by continually cutting off its end the less rest its papilla, the real producer of the hair, finds; the papilla, being constantly excited to excessive production, wavers finally in its activity, decays and dies. For this reason a woman with a bald head is never or seldom seen, as the natural or very slow process of the growth of a woman's hair reaches a definite length; after years it falls out of itself and a new hair begins to appear as soon as the papilla has had time to rest itself thoroughly and to prepare itself for the process of a new growth. These are the reasons which lead to the obviously valid conclusions that cutting the hair is rather injurious than useful."—American Hairdresser.

Wanted Thirteen-Inch Shells.

The negro porter in a certain office building applied to a young lawyer who had frightened him on various occasoins, and asked him to write out all of the big words he knew on a piece of paper.

The lawyer, being puzzled at the request, asked the negro what he wanted with the words.

"Well, you see, boss," replied the darky, "I is going to have a debate with a sassy young nigger who thinks he is eddicated. He don't know big words, and he hasn't good sense to find out hom to git dem, and if you will jest help me out, boss. I will do dat nigger up in de fust round."—Memphis Scimitar.

FREE

A Marvelous New Book on Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism.

Startling Facts which are Agitating the Whole Country.

The Labors of nearly Fifty Experts combined for the Elevation of Mankind.

The Great Universities of America and Europe contribute to the final course.

The Occult so Simple that everybody can be successful.

One of the most astounding new books of the age is the one just published by the American College of Sciences, of Philadelphia.

The new facts presented prove that every person has the power to exert an influence over others, and that it is not merely the "strongest" mind that can sway multitudes.

This wonderful book divides hypnotic science into its various branches and tells how each may be quickly mastered—mastered so completely at home that anyone can perform the most marvelous things that all have read about, but that few have seen demonstrated.

The true secrets of Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, Personal Influence and Absent Control are laid bare so that the most ordinary persons can readily grasp and utilize what nature has endowed them with.

By devoting a little time to the science you can lift yourself from despair to the grandest heights of affluence and success—can gratify your ambitions and gain marked business and social power.

Professional and business men everywhere have given this new book their unqualified praise, and even ministers of the gospel have expressed their heartiest approval.

If you wish to avail yourself of the knowledge contained in this beautifully illustrated work, simply send a postal or letter to the American College of Sciences, Dept. T A 13, 416 to 420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and a copy will be sent you by return mail, free of charge.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

NEW TRIALS GRANTED.

Frankfort, Ky. March 28.—The court of appeals to-day granted new trials to Caleb Powers and James Howard sentenced in the lower court to life imprisonment and death respectively, in connection with the shooting in February, 1900, of Governor William Goebel.

In the Howard case the entire court concurred, but in the Powers' decision Judges Hobson, Paynter and White dissented.

The decision in the Powers' case holds the Taylor pardon invalid, but orders a new trial on the ground of erroneous instructions to the jury and admission of incompetent testimony.

The Howard case is reversed because of erroneous instructions, incompetent evidence admitted in the trial and other minor points.

Plague in India.

London, March 28.—A dispatch from Manila says that several members of Aguinaldo's staff were captured with him and brought to Manila. The insurgent leader and his men were captured near Casiguran, near Baler, Province of Luzon.

MARCH PREMIUMS.

During the month of March the three largest clubs we received were from: W. H. Beardsley, Moscow, Idaho, 103; J. French, Buchanan, Mich., 88; Jas. Arnold, Cedar Springs, Mich., 84. We have ordered a watch by registered mail to be sent to each. Three watches are offered for the three largest clubs sent us during this month.

AGUINALDO IS CAPTURED

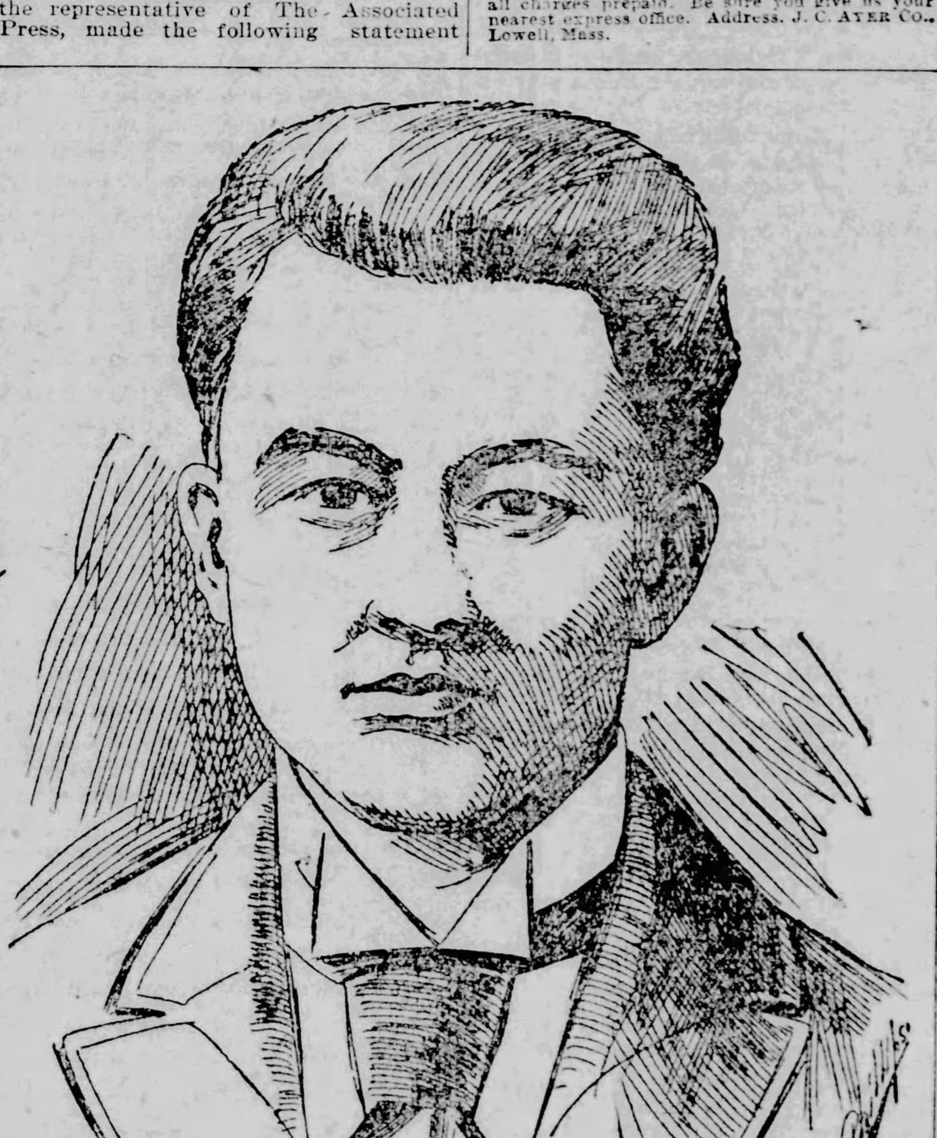
Gen. Fred Funston's Daring Plan Completely Successful.

Manila, March 28.—General Frederick Funston's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the province of Isabela, Island of Luzon, has proved completely successful.

Aguinaldo was captured there March 23.

The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander E. B. Barry, with General Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here this morning.

Manila, March 29.—Gen. Fred Funston, who March 23 captured General Emilio Aguinaldo, when interviewed by the representative of The Associated Press, made the following statement



AGUINALDO.

concerning the capture of the Filipino leader:

The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived Feb. 28 at Pantabangan, in the province of Nueva Ecija, northern Luzon, with letters dated Jan. 11, 12 and 14. These letters were from Emilio Aguinaldo, and directed Baldermero Aguinaldo to take command of the provinces of Central Luzon, supplanting Gen. Alejandrino. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that four hundred men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearers of the letters would guide these men to where Aguinaldo was.

Gen. Funston secured the correspondence of Aguinaldo's agent and laid his plans accordingly. Some months previously he had captured the camp of the insurgent Gen. Lacuna, incidentally obtaining Lacuna's seal, official papers and a quantity of signed correspondence. From this material two letters were constructed, ostensibly from Lacuna to Aguinaldo. One of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted, that, pursuant to orders received from Baldermero Aguinaldo, Lacuna was sending his best company to Presidente Emilio Aguinaldo.

Selected 80 Men.

His plans completed and approved, Gen. Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seventy-eight Macabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty wore insurgent uniforms and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. This Macabebe company, armed with 50 Mausers, 18 Remingtons and 10 Krag-Jorgensens was commanded by Captain Russell T. Hazzard, of the Eleventh U. S. volunteer cavalry. With him was his brother, Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, of the same regiment. Captain Harry W. Newton, Thirty-fourth infantry was taken because of his familiarity with Casiguran bay, and Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, Fortieth infantry, went as Gen. Funston's aide. Those were the only Americans accompanying the leader of the expedition.

With the Macabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard and the other three Tagalos, whom Gen. Funston trusted implicitly.

Gen. Funston and the American officers wore plain blue shirts and khaki trousers. They carried each a half blanket, but wore no insignia of rank. The Macabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four ex-insurgent officers.

The Party Embarks.

On the night of March 8, the party embarked on the United States cruiser Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take Cascoes from the island of Polillo and to drift to the mainland; but a storm arose and three of the cascoes were lost. This plan was abandoned. At 2 a. m., March 14, the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran in shore 25 miles south of Casiguran, province of Principe. The party landed and marched to Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place, and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers. Having arrived there the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party, announced that they were on the way to join Aguinaldo between Pantolbagan and Baler; that they had surprised an American surveying party and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited Gen. Funston and other Americans as their prisoners. The insurgent presidente of Casiguran believed the story. Two of the Lacuna letters, previously concocted, were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, province of Isabela. Gen. Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night. On the morning of March 17, taking a small quantity of cracked corn, the party started on a 90 mile march to Palanan. The country is rough and uninhabited, and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small shell fish, but were almost starved. Wading swift rivers, climing precipitating mountains and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights and on March 22 had reached a point eight miles from Palanan. They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo despatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated, but not be allowed to enter the town.

On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's bodyguard, which was ordered to take charge of the Americans. While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn General Funston and the rest who, with eleven Macabebes, were about an hour behind. Having received this warning General Funston avoided Aguinaldo's detachment and joined the column, avoiding observation. The Tagalos went ahead to greet Aguinaldo and the column slowly followed, finally arriving at Palanan.

Aguinaldo's household troops, fifty men in neat uniforms of blue and white and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the new comers. General Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank, and marched to the right and then in front of the insurgent grenadiers. The Tagalos entered the house where Aguinaldo was.

"Now Go for Them!"

Suddenly the Spanish officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed: "Now, Macabebes, go for them." The Macabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective, and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire. On hearing the firing, Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted: "Stop that foolishness! Stop wasting ammunition!" Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalog officers and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Caloocan, threw his arm around Aguinaldo, exclaiming, "You are a prisoner of the Americans."

Colonel Simeon Avilla, Aguinaldo's chief of staff; Major Alambra and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villa in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape.

When the firing began, General Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent bodyguard fled, leaving twenty rifles. Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent treasurer, surrendered without resistance.

When captured, Aguinaldo was tremendously excited, but he calmed down on General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated.

General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had kept in close touch with the subchiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago. It was also discovered that Aguinaldo, January 28, had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for several months undisturbed, except when a detachment of the Sixteenth infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired.

Aguinaldo admitted that he had come near to being captured before, but he asserted that he had never been wounded, adding: "I should never have been taken except by a strategem. I was completely deceived by Lucana's forged signature."

General Funston says Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence and has pleasing manners.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Stops Tickling

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night; a dose at bedtime puts the throat at complete rest.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The cure is so easy now, it's astonishing any one should run the risk of pneumonia and consumption, isn't it? For asthma, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been the one great family medicine for sixty years.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

NEBRASKA SENATORS

Republicans Finally Fill Both Vacancies With Good Men.

Lincoln, Neb., March 28.—J. H. Millard, of Omaha, and Governor Charles H. Dieterich, who were nominated by the Republican caucus this morning for the long and short term United States senatorships respectively, were elected by the joint session of the legislature at noon. Each received 70 votes—the entir Republican strength.

After a dead-lock of two and one-half months, the Republicans of the legislature to-day nominated them for the long and short term respectively, in the United States senate.

Mr. Millard will assume the seat of Senator Thurstin, while Governor Dieterich is the successor of Hayward, the late senator.

Repeated caucuses and a daily ballot for two months and a half, tell the story of the struggle for the two vacant seats of Nebraska in the United States senate.

When the Republican caucus adjourned late last night, the deadlock apparently was as firm as ever. On re-assembling this morning, the men who had probably prevented a nomination several days ago of D. E. Thompson, began going over to Crounse, but could not muster enough votes to reach any solution of the difficulty. Mr. Thompson finally arose and announced his decision to withdraw from the contest for the short term, and suggested that his followers take up Gov. Dieterich.

Immediately after, Rosewater, of Omaha, candidate for the long term, announced his withdrawal, and suggested to his friends the name of Mr. Millard. Mr. Meiklejohn also withdrew. Two ballots were then taken. On the first Governor Dieterich received 67 votes and his nomination was made unanimous. Crounse received 35 and Millard 39. Before the second ballot was half finished, several changes were made to Millard, and when Crounse finally withdrew before the completion of the vote, Millard's nomination was declared unanimous.

Joseph H. Millard and Charles H. Dieterich are both bankers. Neither has been prominent in politics until within the last year.

Senator-elect Millard was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1836. He came to Nebraska in 1856, and has resided since then in Omaha. He was the founder of the Omaha National Bank, of which institution he is still the president. He was for many years a director of the Union Pacific railroad, but has not been connected with the road under the reorganization. He has never held a public office.

Charles H. Dieterich, elected for the short term, is governor of Nebraska, and president of the German National Bank of Hastings. He was born at Aurora, Ill., in 1853, and came to this state in 1877. Prior to his nomination for governor on the Republican ticket last year, he had never been in politics. Governor Dieterich's election to the senate will raise Lieutenant Governor Savage to the office of governor, which the former will vacate on his qualification as senator.

PRESIDENT TO FUNSTON.

Washington, March 30.—The War department to-day made public a portion of the cablegram sent yesterday to General MacArthur conveying the appreciation of the President and secretary of war of General Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. It is as follows:

"Washington, March 29.

"MacArthur, Manila.

"The President directs me to express his high appreciation of the gallant conduct of General Funston and of the officers and men of the army and navy engaged with him in the Palanan expedition. The secretary of war personally joins in this expression. (Signed)

"CORBIN."

There is excellent reason for the belief that the portion of General Corbin's message not made public relates to the

GENERAL FUNSTON.

case of Aguinaldo, the question of whose disposition is now a source of some perplexity to the administration. Although it is more than probable that General MacArthur is asked for an expression of his judgment as to the best course to pursue with regard to his prisoner, it is barely possible that the message contains definite instructions on that point.

CAUSE OF CANCER.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 29.—"Cancer is caused by an animal parasite which we have identified and located in the New York state cancer laboratory," said Professor H. R. Gaylord, of the University of Buffalo, who has charge of that laboratory, last night. A peculiar feature about the parasite is the length of time required to develop a culture, and this Professor Gaylord said, "accounted for the failure to fully identify it before."

ANCIENT ITHACA.

Berlin, March 29.—Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Doerpfeld, the archaeologist, has decided that the island of Ithaca, in the Ionian sea, is not identical with ancient Ithaca, famous as the dominion and home of Ulysses, but that the classic territory was really the neighboring island of Loukas. In the latter island, therefore, he has begun excavations on a large scale.

AMERICAN BRAINS.

Brain Workers Require Special Food.

American brain workers have for some years past been largely using an especially prepared food for rebuilding the gray matter of brain and nerve centers. Any man or woman who cares to make a test by using this food, Grape-Nuts, for a portion of one or two meals each day, will find a distinct increase in vigor, and particularly in brain power.

Then if they feel disposed to know the reason why, they can have Grape-Nuts analyzed, or take the analysis of the London Lancet and the result will show that the food contains the natural phosphate of potash obtained in a natural way from the cereals, and albumen obtained in the same way.

These two elements unite together in the human body to make and rebuild the gray matter of which the brain, solar plexus and nerve-centers are filled.

These are scientific facts which can be ascertained by any careful investigator. The food, Grape-Nuts, is not only the most scientifically made food in the world, but almost any user will agree with us that the flavor is unique and most winning.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $3.20

Direct from Distiller to Consumer. Express Charges Prepaid.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using Hayner's Whiskey, which is an evidence of true merit. We give you absolutely pure Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—Editor.

SALARY $780.00 Per Year and all expenses Paid. $65.00 MONTHLY IN CASH.

TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND WOMEN wanted in each state to travel and advertise the business of an old established house of solid financial standing. Salary $780.00 per year and all expenses—payable $65.00 and expenses each month in cash direct from headquarters. No canvassing before nor after appointment required. Good references expected. This is a solid position of character and importance, with bona fide monthly salary and expenses paid in cash. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, 318-320 Caxton Building, Chicago.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW of the New Town of KENMORE, OHIO?

It connects **AKRON and BARBERTON**

For finely illustrated book describing the town with a future, write the AKRON REALTY COMPANY Akron, Ohio

SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII

Placed on Same Basis as the State Supreme Courts by This Decision.

San Francisco, April 2.—In the United States court of appeals yesterday, Judge Gilbert handed down an opinion in the case of the Wilders Steamship company, a Hawaiian corporation, against George U. Hind and others, appellants. The question presented was whether this court had jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from the supreme court of the territory of Hawaii in an admiralty case.

It is the court's opinion that "no appeal shall lie to any United States court of appeals from the final judgment of the supreme court of Hawaii, and that the only appeal from such territorial court shall be to the supreme court of the United States, and only in such cases as are appealable to that court from the supreme court of the state."

The motion for the allowance of the appeal was denied. The decision emphasizes the fact that the supreme court of the territory of Hawaii stands upon the basis of the state supreme courts in all matters which concern their relations with the United States.

LOPEZ IS MEDDLING.

Boston, March 30.—Senor Sixto Lopez has sent the two following cablegrams to Aguinaldo and Mabini:

"Aguinaldo, care General MacArthur, Manila:

"Request American authorities to send you with Mabini to America.

"SIXTO LOPEZ."

"Mabini, care Military Governor, Guam.

"Aguinaldo captured. I have cabled him to request American authorities to send you with him to America. I wish to apply to authorities in Guam.

"SIXTO LOPEZ."

In reference to the above Senor Lopez issued the following statement:

"I believe it is the wish of the American people to know the truth about many things connected with this war, as well as to obtain an authoritative statement of the attitude of the Filipinos toward American sovereignty. I do not know of two men better fitted to give such information than Aguinaldo and Mabini.

"Almost all the statements that have hitherto been made are from American sources. It would, therefore, only be fair that two representative Filipinos should be allowed to give their opinions about the Americans and to speak on behalf of their fellow-countrymen.

"The bringing of Aguinaldo and Mabini to America can do no injury to truth and justice, and I assume that both desire to know the truth and to do justice.

"SIXTO LOPEZ."

WANT PORTO RICANS.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 28.—The agents of the company engaged in constructing the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, Ecuador, are in Porto Rico recruiting for laborers. This, in connection with the departure yesterday of 899 emigrants for Hawaii and 400 more for Cuba to work in the iron mines, is draining Porto Rico of its best laborers. The entire press of the island is objecting to this emigration. Planters cannot cultivate their lands owing to the lack of money and consequently there is no work to be had there. The authorities are taking no steps to prevent this emigration.

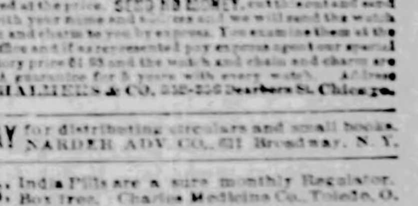
There are sixty-three cases of smallpox at Ponce. A slight increase of the disease in the rest of the island is reported.

SING SING'S NAME.

New York, March 27.—The name Sing Sing, so far as the prison village is concerned, is no more. Governor Odell has signed the bill changing the name from Sing Sing to Ossining. The bill was introduced in the legislature by Assemblyman Apgar in response to the vote of the residents, who believed that the property of the village was injured by its association in men's minds with the Sing Sing prison.

The name Sing Sing has become synonymous with prison, and the outside world seemed to look upon the village as merely a penal colony. Manufacturers could not be induced to come here on account of the fact that the impression had become so general that all goods manufactured in Sing Sing were "prison made" goods.

$1.98 STEM WIND STEM SET



This elegant watch, with beautiful chain and charm complete for $1.98. The handsomest watch and the most beautiful chain ever offered at the price. SEND NO MONEY, cut this out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send the watch and chain and charm to you by express. You examine them at the express office and if as represented pay express agent our special introductory price $1.98 and the watch and chain and charm are yours. A guarantee for 5 years with every watch. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO. 352-356 Dearborn St. Chicago.

BIG PAY for distributing circulars and small books. NARDER ADV. CO., 621 Broadway, N. Y.

Ladies: India Pills are a sure monthly Regulator. Box free. Charles Medicine Co., Toledo, O.

LADIES to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly; experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk F B, 34 Monroe st. Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE Young Woman, Handsome, Wealthy! Wants to marry a good man. All letters answered. Will send photo if 10 cents is sent to guarantee safe delivery. Miss Josie Stevens, Care Box E 35, Chicago, Ill.

FREE TO MEN.

This wonderful remedy is a home treatment and cures forever the following diseases peculiar to men: Nervous debility, drains, varicocele, lost manhood, weak back, errors of youth, kidney and bladder trouble, sores, copper colored spots, etc. Thousands have been cured, and to demonstrate to all sufferers how easily they can be cured at home, this reliable dispensary is sending free samples. Readers should write for free sample at once to Dr. Green Medical Dispensary, 43 A & Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

FREE TO LADIES [illegible] CANNOT FAIL. Box FREE. [illegible]

1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Bigest Catalogue. Send 2c stamp for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. **CARDS**

SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED

BIG WAGES—Our Famous Puritan Water Still, a wonderful invention—not a filter. 22,000 already sold. Demand enormous. Everybody buys. Over the kitchen stove it furnishes plenty of distilled, aerated drinking water, pure, delicious and safe. Only method. Distilled Water cures Dyspepsia, Stomach, Bowel, Kidney, Bladder and Heart Troubles; prevents fevers and sickness. Write for Booklet. New Plan, Terms, etc. FREE. Harrison Mfg. Co., 27 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

DO YOU WANT A WATCH that runs and keeps good time? This watch has a SOLID GOLD laid case, handsomely engraved [illegible] ... WE GIVE IT FREE ... Address SAFE WATCH CO., Box 156, New York.

LIFE SIZE DOLL FREE "Baby's clothes will now fit Dollie."

Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold & Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write today and we will send the tablets by mail postpaid; when sold send us the money ($1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 2½ feet high and can wear baby's clothes. Dollie has an Indestructible Head, Golden Hair, Rosy Cheeks, Brown Eyes, Kid Colored Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Shoes & will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted French Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed. Address, NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Doll Dept. 257 D New Haven, Conn.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Springfield, Ill., March 28.—An Abraham Lincoln mausoleum that will outshine the Grant tomb on the banks of the Hudson is the project for which Representative D. E. Sullivan, of Chicago, introduced a bill to-day. The total cost of the memorial in view should be, it is estimated, anywhere from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Mr. Sullivan's bill will propose that the state of Illinois shall make provision for devoting $500,000 to this purpose, although it is not necessary that the full sum shall be taken from the public funds this year. This is little enough, he thinks, to be devoted in honoring the memory of Lincoln by the state which gave him to the nation.

The Massachusetts legislature has appropriated the sum of $25,000 for the erection of a statue to the memory of General William Francis Bartlett, a hero of the civil war, who died in 1876.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Sweet Vi'lets.

AN EASTER STORY.

An old flower seller threaded his way through the gay throng gathered around the tables in a popular cafe.

"Vi-lets, sweet vi'lets, buy some for the ladies," quavered his trembling voice.

"Vi'lets, sweet vi'lets, buy some for blooming" droned his insistent tones, penetrating through the chatter of many tongues and rising above the hum of voices and laughter.

Light-footed waiters hurried back and forth, holding aloft heavily freighted trays skillfully poised on upturned palms that seemed trained to miraculous feats of juggling. From behind a tropical forest of palms and ferns, floated the dreamy music of stringed instruments swept by artist's fingers. Flashing lights overhead vied with the brilliant scene beneath, and shone down on a glittering world of frivolity.

The flower seller moved from one joyous circle to another, finding a ready market for his fragrant wares, and accepting with quiet gratitude the coins given in payment for his purple violets and crimson-hearted roses. The old man was a familiar figure about the cafes and theatres. Night after night he was in his place, clad in shabby trousers scarcely reaching to his worn shoes. His white waistcoat was topped with a black, velveteen coat, and a flaming, red neckscarf flaunted its gaudy ends from under his closely trimmed, grey beard. The expression of his wrinkled face was kindly. His faded eyes looked out appealingly from the shadow of his brows, gazing with puzzled inquiry upon the shifting scenes, and anxiously scanning the people who passed to and fro unconscious of his presence.

Though his gentleness had gained for him unusual favors from those in authority, few knew or cared anything about the history of "Sweet Vi'lets" whose profession had won him this sobriquet. He was only one of the city's flotsam and jetsam. Whence he came or whither he departed was a matter of unconcern to the indifferent horde, and his mission—if mission he had—was unimportant to his patrons. Some of the more observant noticed the searching looks he bent upon the girlish forms that crossed his pathway, and they made jesting remarks about Sweet Vi'lets' predilection for young loveliness. Always courteous, always respectful but constantly on the alert for a face that ever evaded him, the old man plied his vocation through fair weather or foul, frequenting the resorts visited both by high and low, and finding his way into every nook and cranny of the great metropolis.

For months he had been searching for his daughter, the only surviving child of a once large family. Something over a year before she had left her home in a quiet village in quest of employment, and a freer, fuller life for which she longed with all the fervor of youthful restlessness. At first the letters sent back to her parents told of the position she had secured as seamstress, and she wrote hopefully of soon finding something better. As time went on her messages grew more infrequent and at length ceased altogether. It was then her father started for the city to which she had gone, to seek for the child who was so dear to his tender heart. The undertaking was a serious one, for the man had spent his days in the quiet of the country, and the turmoil surging about the dwelling place of the masses struck terror to his soul and filled him with perplexity. He had but little money, and, realizing that his scanty store would soon be exhausted, he resorted to a trade that seemed to bring a breath of his accustomed surroundings, and became an itinerant flower seller.

One friend and confident he had discovered in the multitude of strangers. This was a valorous newsboy who came to Sweet Vi'lets' rescue when he found him besieged by a horde of mischievous gamins. Tim, was the small warrior's name, and his shock of hair was as red as his freckles were brown. His ears stood out on each side of his head like sails, but his grimy fists were as hard as iron and when he used them they made their presence felt. The youngster was not of saintly reputation, but something about Sweet Vi'lets appealed to his boyish fancy, and he charged into the midst of the unequal combat, his arms swinging like windmills, scattering the swarm with vigorous blows shot straight from the shoulder.

'You'se fellers go chase yerselves. Dis bloke an' me is partners, see?" he shouted, and, then picking up the basket that had fallen from the persecuted one's hand, politely restored it to its owner.

There is a code of honor among street arabs, and, after being forcibly persuaded that one of their number had constituted himself the defender of their victim, the little demons scampered away and thereafter contented themselves with shouting from a safe distance, "Git on to his high-water pants," or some other choice expression as a relief to their injured feelings.

It was not long, however, before the country man was recognized as one of the regular street characters, and he was left unmolested.

From the time of Tim's interference in behalf of Sweet Vi'lets, the two were warm friends. The boy, prematurely wise, appointed himself guardian of his elderly protege, and, together they set up a home in a tiny, attic room under the roof of a tenement building. Tim, out of deference to age, named the old man "de Main guy," and he was careful to provide his share of the housekeeping expenses, proving himself a clever forager when their funds ran low and the larder was empty. Sweet Vi'lets soon gave the boy his full confidence and asked for his opinion. The knowing one listened gravely with his sharp eyes fixed upon his companion's face, plying him with questions and offering many sage words of advice.

"What sort of a looker is she, Main Guy," had been one of his first queries.

"How does my Helen look?" Sweet Vi'lets said in return. "She's a pretty lass. She's tall and slim like the marsh grasses, and kind o' looks as if she could wind herself round like a vine and bend and bow like the willows. Do you know what I mean?"

Tim nodded his head briskly.

"Yep, I savey, she's graceful," he answered, pronouncing the last word in a shame-faced manner.

"That's it, exactly," was the reply. "Then she's got roses in her cheeks, and eyes the color of violets, and her hair—oh, her hair looks like gold that's got rusty in the sun."

"Red-headed," remarked Tim under his breath, but aloud he observed with enthusiasm, "Hully gee, the goil must be a beaut!"

"She is, Tim, she is, and the best little woman that ever lived. I can't see what's come to her that she don't let her father know where she is. I've searched so long, so long, but I can't find my Helen," and with a sigh he looked sadly from his narrow window over the wilderness of roofs, some one of which might be his lost child's shelter.

"Where you bin?" was Tim's practical question.

"Everywhere. Over there most of the time, lately," Sweet Vi'lets responded, pointing to that portion of the city where the mansions of the rich sat enthroned on lofty hills.

"Rats, she ain't der, 'less she's tied up to some guy wid a pile o' dough, an' if she'd a copped one o' dem, she'd a made you wise."

By this time, the country man had

"VI'LETS, SWEET VI'LETS."

learned the street vernacular, and Tim's jargon was an intelligible language.

"No, Helen isn't married. But where is she, where is she?" His voice shook with a pathos that made his listener wink his eyelids rapidly and swallow as if there was a lump in his throat.

"Dat's one on me," Tim answered with assumed indifference, and, thrusting his hands deep into his ragged pockets, marched up and down the room in a profound study.

"Say, Main Guy," he observed after a moment's silence, "Yer want to look in de places where de high-rollers is out fer a time. Dat's where you'll find her. Try dat game fer a while. Come on wid me an' you'll git next."

So the valiant knight guided the searcher to the music halls, the theatres and cafes, where they found their way into private dining rooms, and into apartments not generally thrown open to the public. Time after time, Sweet Vi'lets caught a glimpse of some face or form that reminded him of his daughter, but a close inspection dispelled the illusion, and he was forced to turn away with a disheartened sigh. It was in the early autumn when he had come to the city, and all through the winter his hunt continued unceasingly. Through sunshine and storm, through cold and wet, still he toiled on, cheered and encouraged by his brave-spirited little comrade. When the Eastertide drew near, in his basket, tall, white lilies lifted their heads above the clustered violets, nodding in fair contrast to the glory of roses that pressed against Sweet Vi'lets' arm. The days flew by in their wonted routine until Easter-even. The flower seller was starting out on his accustomed round, when he met Tim rushing home in great excitement.

"Main Guy, I seen her?" he gasped. "Get a hustle, an' maybe we kin ketch her!"

"Where is she?" cried Sweet Vi'lets, paling with awakened hope.

"In dat hack," replied Tim, pointing ahead to a rapidly moving carriage.

"Oh, I never can catch up with that," sobbed the old man helplessly.

"Here, cop dese an' I'll do de toin."

The boy flung down his papers and rushed at a breakneck speed along the thoroughfare. In and out he threaded his way, dodging from under horses' hoofs and escaping by an inch the grasp of the law, when some policeman's hand was thrust out to check his mad flight.

"Got left dat time, Cully," he chuckled derisively. "Yer never teched me!"

On and on, still on he ran, never losing sight of the object of his chase or pausing for rest, though his heart beat like a trip-hammer and his breath came in gasps from between his tightly-clenched teeth.

The carriage stopped before a tall, brick dwelling. Two women alighted and prepared to ascend the steps. Tim was beside them in an instant.

"Say," he said, touching the arm of the younger one, "Yer fader wants yer."

The girl hesitated, but her attendant hurried her into the house and the door was closed relentlessly. Tim rang the bell furiously, but receiving no attention, reluctantly departed after bestowing upon the barrier a vigorous kick that left a deep scratch across its polished surface. Once he stopped short, turned back, and made a hideous grimace at the curtained windows.

"Well, anyhow," he muttered, "we know de cage where de bird is kep, but I'm t'inkin' Main Guy will be all broke up 'cause I ain't brung her. But we'll git her, all right, all right."

"Helen, my Helen, did you see her?" demanded the father whose face was illumined with the radiance of joy.

"Yep, it's her. I knowed her by de picter yer showed me. W'en I stepped up an' ses, 'yer fader wants yer,' I t'ought she'd t'row a fit. But de old goil ses 'nit' so I had to fly de coop. Der ain't no use tryin' to git her now, wait till she comes out and den collar on."

Without a word, Sweet Vi'lets hastened to the place that held his daughter, and there watched and waited the dark night through, striving unsuccessfully to gain admittance, but never losing courage during his weary vigil.

Easter Sunday dawned bright and clear with a touch of balmy softness in the air, the breeze carrying in its flight a promise of approaching spring and telling of the awakening of bud and blossom.

"Der ain't no use in waitin' any longer," yawned poor little Tim, who had manfully supported the anxious watcher with his presence. They were wan and haggard from lack of sleep and long fasting, and the passers-by drew away from the worn outcasts who seemed a blot on the beauty of the glorious morning.

"Say, Main Guy," whispered the observant youth, "we better move down de pike. You go home an' I'll hang on till she comes out or I go in. One way or de oder we'll git her; she waats to come, sure."

After considerable persuasion, Sweet Vi'lets followed his guardian's directions. Wearily he climbed to his attic room, where, throwing himself upon the bed, he sank into a deep slumber that lasted until the Cathedral chimes sounded the Angelus.

Suddenly the door burst open and Tim shouted, "Git a hustle, quick!"

"Helen, Helen," murmured the father, hastening after the boy who was vaulting down the stairs three steps at a time. When they were in the street, Tim led the way to a well known restaurant, and boldly entering the door, pointed down a brilliantly lighted hallway.

Growing plants filled the niches on one side of the passage. The other was lined with small apartments whose entrances were draped with heavy curtains, closely drawn. From behind these barriers, came the buzz of subdued mirth, while fitful bursts of music from the larger rooms beyond, served as an accompaniment to the waves of human sound.

"It's in de last coop," whispered Tim, resigning his position of leader for that of a follower.

* * * * * * * *

Around a disordered table were a number of men and women whose countenances were scarred with the hand-writing of lives spent in reckless diversions of to-day without pausing to count the cost of the morrow. In their midst sat a fair, slender girl in whose blue eyes still lingered an innocence that seemed to shrink from the grinning skeleton of satiety leering from the faces of the other women. For some time she had been silent and thoughtful, deaf to the sluggish flow of the mirthless, brainless repartee of her companions.

"Wake up, Nell, and give us a song," urged one of the party who had observed her preoccupation.

The girl started. With an effort she arose to her feet, wine-cup in hand, and began to sing in a voice illy-according with the dare-devil sentiment of her song—

"Let the world slide, let the world go;
A fig for care and a fig for woe;
If I can't pay, why I can owe,
And death makes equal the high and low—
Be merry ——"

The swaying of the hangings at the door caused her to falter.

"Father, you here?" she gasped, letting her glass fall crashing on the tiles.

"Daughter, you here?" Sweet Vi'lets echoed gravely.

Controlled by the magnetism of his loving gaze, Helen left her place and moved slowly toward the outstretched hands seeking to draw her from the maelstrom of dissipation.

Behind them the curtains noiselessly fell together.

Silently they passed out into the street. No word was spoken until they reached the pavement, when the old man said gently, "Helen, mother wants you."

"Oh, father," sobbed the girl, "take me home, take me home, I'm so tired."

"Yes, dear," he answered, "that's what father came for."

Then, seeing that their emotion was attracting a curious crowd, Sweet Vi'lets led his weeping daughter within the entrance of a near-by church, and enfolding her in the forgiving circle of his embrace, held her close while faithful Tim kept guard.

Above them the bells rang out a paean of rejoicing.

From within the house of worship echoed the clergyman's solemn voice pronouncing a benediction on the closing Easter service.

With reverently bowed heads the little group waited—listening—

"And now may grace, mercy and peace, the love of God, and the communion of His Holy Spirit be and abide with you all forever. Amen."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The Cozy Corner:

Now at the Eastertide when all things, animate and inanimate, feel the thrill of the new life, it seems quite appropriate that these letters of help to "E. C. C.," who has told us of her earnest desire to enter upon a higher and more spiritual plane of living, should appear to-day.

So many friends sympathized with her and were moved by their loving hearts to respond to her request, that it is a matter of regret our space will not allow the full-text printing of each letter. Under the circumstances we must be content with the essential portions of each.

These letters prove what the editor of the Cozy Corner has so often said, that its readers never fail to respond heartily and helpfully to any call for assistance that is made.

"J. H. B." writes thus: Our sister "E. C. C." need not feel ashamed to ask for a form of prayer, as we read in the Book of Books that the Disciples—those who were nearest to our Lord—made the same plea. We are told that "whoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved," and we know that those who have, in all time, been the strongest in all good works have been men and women who believed in the power of prayer.

To make prayer efficacious, we must approach God humbly, with a true heart and a firm belief that He will hear and answer our requests as "may be most expedient." Having done this we should make our confession to Him, acknowledging our sins and begging forgiveness, then ask for whatever He thinks best for us to have. Such a prayer will come to our lips without an effort on our part, as it will be the natural request of a child to a loving Father. A life on these lines will soon lead the ungodly to turn from their ways and follow the good example.

"Hopeful Polly," Ga., I have never tried to preach, but I would like to try to comfort "E. C. C." Dear friend, if you and your husband have the right spirit in your hearts, you do not need any form of prayer, for you will be able to express your thanks and tell your troubles to God in a way He will understand. You must, however, go to Him with perfect trust in His power and goodness and be ready to accept whatever He may see fit to give you, even though it is not what you think is best, or else your prayers will be unavailing.

I have had some very remarkable answers to prayer, and I do not doubt that others have, but when we first begin to pray, we often ask amiss and become discouraged because our supplications are not answered. No one is ever refused who goes to the Father in the right spirit, and it is this spirit that avails, and not the words we use to express our petitions.

"Elliose," Nebraska, sends a "Methodist" view of the subject, and a very excellent view it is:

Ask God for what you need whether it be for the body or the soul. St Paul tells us to "come boldly to the throne of God," and that He will "give more than we can think or ask for." The form of prayer does not matter, it is the spirit in which it is made.

Being a Methodist, perhaps I am more liberal in these matters than some others, but I think that prayer should be considered a part of the Christian life of every person, and should be such a frequent service that none of the family will hesitate to conduct it. The prayer that Jesus taught His disciples is brief and comprehensive, covering all that is absolutely necessary for our needs, but if you wish for any especial blessing from the Lord you can always ask in the words that will come the most naturally, with the assurance that you will be understood and answered in the wisest way.

"Jeffry," our old and valued correspondent, sends these thoughts on the education of children as the result of his practical experience:

The question suggested by our editor is one of vital importance to the rising generation of Americans. "I was young and now I am old," and my experience has shown me that it is scarcely possible to begin the education of a child too soon after his birth. My wife and I have raised a large family, mostly boys, so we ought to know something about the matter.

The sooner a child learns to recognize that the word of father, or mother is law for him and that implicit obedience will be exacted, the better. He will then accept the situation and make much less trouble and be less difficult to lead in the right way as he grows older." As the twig is bent the tree is inclined," and "a stitch in time saves nine" can be applied equally as well to children as to anything else.

Children should be taught to have implicit confidence in their parent's word and to know that any promise made for reward or punishment can be relied upon.

Of course the greater part of this training must come from the mother as the children are more under her influence than that of the father, but he should enforce all that she does or says, with his authority.

The theory advanced by our new correspondent, that children be allowed to educate themselves, in a manner, with the "suggestions" and example of parents and teachers to aid them, is undoubtedly a fine one, but it does not seem to me to be very practical.

As to the heredity question, I know that does not always hold good as there are many instances where the children of parents who bore the most irreproachable characters, proved to be the greatest scamps possible, who brought nothing but sorrow and disgrace upon themselves and their friends. Good blood and good breeding has a great influence, no doubt, but it will not always stand the test of surrounding circumstances.

Reader:—F. Marion Crawford, the author, is an American, though born in Italy. He is a son of Thomas Crawford, a distinguished American sculptor and a nephew of Julia Ward Howe.

"Soldier's Wife"—Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, who was such an active power in the organization of the W. R. C., died February 2d of this year. She was very much interested in the cause of the Woman's Temperance Union and the last official work she did was to preside at a meeting in behalf of the movement she had so closely at heart. She was in her 73d year at the time of her death.

THE FESTIVAL OF REJOICING

Easter day, the annual festival observed throughout Christendom in commemoration of the resurrection of our Lord, has always been regarded as the chief festival of the Christian year, and has been from the earliest times observed with stately and elaborate ceremonials.

Aside from its religious significance, with each succeeding year, the day of days is becoming more and more a universal holiday. We have Easter poetry, Easter fashions, Easter hats and Easter gifts. All worldly matters, to be sure, but back of them is the spirit of rejoicing, which, in this way, finds expression.

There are many curious and interesting popular customs attending the season's observances, of which the sending of Pasch, or Easter eggs, is one of the most widespread. The origin of the practice is Magian or Persian, and the eggs are symbolical of creation or the re-creation of spring.

A custom peculiar to our own country, is the egg-rolling on the White House lawn, the children's carnival, which takes place every year in the President's yard. This event occurs on Easter Monday, and though it has been frequently written of and described, perhaps the following sketch, taken from the Woman's Home Companion, may be of interest:

"The event of the day—the climax looked forward to by the older folks as well as the juvenile visitors—comes when the President, who has from time to time all day peeped out at the glad gathering, steps out on the veranda of the White House and bows in greeting to the sea of little upturned faces. Then as the band strikes up some patriotic air the youngsters all shout lustily and clap their hands, and, as likely as not, testify their appreciation in some of these unique, unconventional ways so dear to the hearts of youth, and which are prone to make the dignitary on the portico laugh outright. Mrs. McKinley, whose love for the little ones is warm and earnest, usually sits almost all day Easter Monday at one of the south windows of the White House, watching with smiling interest this gigantic frolic of the romping children. Usually a number of her acquaintances spend the day with her sharing in the enjoyment of the novel spectacle.

"The one element of seriousness which characterizes this great outing you may discover as you stroll down to the little building which ordinarily serves as a 'central station' for the policemen who guard the White House grounds. For this one day, however, the watchmen's house is transformed into an asylum for lost little folks. Hither the big bluecoated officers bring the little tots who chance to go astray in the great medley of humanity, and here a nurse soothes and comforts the tiny weeper until the inevitable anxious mother appears. At the last egg-rolling festival there were twenty-seven 'lost children' in the little habitation at one time, but mothers and nurses so universally understand where to seek for missing little ones that scarcely any confusion is caused by these separations."

* * * * * * * *

Feel the gladness of the Easter season. Rejoice in the Holy Day, and remember that in our span of life on earth, all days are holy.

Written for The Blade.

A NEW CENTURY.

A hundred years, did you say? Ah, me!
What memorable changes we may see;
What hope, what strife, what wars may win
In a hundred years. Can you hear the din
Of massive machinery, grinding fast,
To advance our commerce? The mighty blast
That may fall on the earth in a century's heave
Is greater than human brain can conceive.
Did you say you could count the awful fears—
The tears of nations, the praise, the leers
Of national pride? Oh say, can you see
Through the iron doors of eternity?
If so, you can pierce through the future's space
As a flimsy thing, like a web of lace.

On the great, vast clock of the years to come
The hands of the daily dial are dumb.
Yet, yet, as the hours pass slowly by,
They move time's door with a silent sigh,
And we catch a glimpse of the hour's toil,
And receive a hint from the sifted spoil,
For the next hour's hope. We build amain
Our huts on sand—quicksand. Again
We long for a peep at the future's glow;
Will our houses stand? Ah, who can know?
Have the structures endured which the century past
Saw waving their flag of success to the blast?
Or say, have the hills of sand where they stood
Swallowed them up in the vast brotherhood—
Of new-fringed ideas? New ideas too,
That always improve as the mind grasps the clue
Of clever achievement. A bright brain conceives
In these advanced days, ideas that cleave
And scatter impressions which, a century before
The mass would have grasped with a glorious encore,
And deemed a most perfect success of its kind.
Well, well, may we smile, yet we too are blind.
And thus, through the days of a hundred years
Things shall again improve, and the smiles and tears
Shall continue long after they lay
The lips that speak kindly praises to-day,
Away where the grasses wave over the tomb
And naught save the silence of death fills the gloom.

ANNE C. NEWBIGGING.
Wisner, Neb.

GOWNS AS MEDICINE.

There used to be a silly notion that a woman who spent much time or money on her clothes was frivolous, while a man was supposed to be quite beyond the necessity of doing more than cover his nakedness. We are learning better, and despite the fact that you can point to a hundred and one poets and philosophers who have done good work in old clothes, it is true that the average person will do better work if he is well, and to a degree, fashionably dressed. And to return to my first proposition. The ill woman will help herself mightily if she remembers how big a part dress plays in determining her physical and mental condition. If you have a headache and are suffering from nerves, even if you have a more real pain, such as neuralgia or the toothache, and are able to go about at all, don't go around the house in your oldest wrapper, with your hair down. Rather put on a bright frock and brush your hair, as if you were expecting company; and this bright outside combined with the efforts to look cheerful, will go far toward helping you out of your pit of darkness; and, though it won't cure pain, you will be surprised to find how many pains and little illnesses it will lighten and lessen.—Woman's Home Companion.

The chirping robin now we hear;
His note is rather faint,
And we're not sure that spring is near
Till we see signs of "Paint."

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN

OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

"Blue Bell," Indiana, brings this morning a "sweet" invitation which we would be very glad to accept if it were possible:

Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R's: I have come to invite you all to go home with me and spend the day in a Sugar Camp. Did you ever visit one? Well, the first thing we will do will be to accompany the men who go on the large sled to gather the sugar water, and bring it into the camp in barrels. Then we will sit around and watch the huge kettles filled with this boiling sweet water, and "just taste it" as often as we please. But our special attention will be given to one large kettle where the syrup is boiling for the taffy. When it is ready we will have such fun pulling, and pulling, until it is as white as it can be. Then we will eat, and eat, until every one cries "enough," and if any of you are ill in consequence, do not blame me.

When all are satisfied we will return to the house to—well, to wash our hands and faces—for I assure you there will be need, before you return to your homes and I will then bid you good-bye hoping that your enjoyment has been equal to my pleasure.

"Hardtack," Ill., has once more overcome his fear of the girls long enough to make a brief call:

As the Chaperone may remember, I have visited the M. G. R. before, but it was a long time ago, so I ask anew for admission, promising to try to do better in the future.

In reply to "Marie," W. Va., as to how we shall know what is our life's mission, I answer that I believe God endows each one with certain, special gifts which develop in us at a very early age. This development of our minds decides for what we are best fitted by nature, and by following these instincts we will be enabled to make the greatest success in life. A boy whose greatest love and interest is in cattle, horses or the green fields, will without doubt be a first class ranchman; he who loves pencil and brush will fail at any thing but art, and so on in every branch of industry.

It is true that there are numbers of unfortunates, who, having missed their calling, make a failure of life and many a good mechanic has been spoiled in a poor lawyer or minister, but these mistakes are usually due to a feeling of ambition, or false pride.

If a woman truly loves her home and its duties she will never be so happy in any other position as that of wife and home-maker, but if her taste is not in that direction—if she has a head for business—she had better not think of marrying—— Oh, dear! what have I said! The idea of I, a bachelor of thirty lonesome years, and just as afraid of a woman as I can be, giving such advice. Good bye, I am going home.

"Florence," Oklahoma, sends a list containing answers to sixteen of the questions given by "Em T. Head," and with them this little note:

I accepted the invitation given by "Em T. Head," and although I could not answer every question, I will send as many as I can. I enjoyed the game very much and thank your hostess for an exceedingly pleasant evening.

"Illi Nois" sends a complete list of answers which, though they differ in some instances from those sent as correct, are just as appropriate, for as "Illi Nois" says, "many of the objects will describe several books." This letter accompanied the list:

Dear M. G. R. friends: I can only stay long enough to present my list of words to Miss Prudence and tell you how much good I have received from your letters. Many times, when I have been discouraged, some one has sent a letter to our column that has seemed to be just the help that I needed. I say this for the benefit of those who do not write for fear they may not be able to say anything of interest. I ask them to remember that to them may be given just the word some one of our number needs to hear.

I call upon "Ettie," "Bud," "Evangeline" and others of the Illinois members to make an extra effort so that our state will not stand at the foot of the list when that "counting up" time comes.

I do not wonder that "Isabel" is proud of that boy of hers, and when he becomes president or governor we shall all be proud of him also. I wish we could have more of the pictures of the second generation of the M. G. R.'s published.

I think I just heard "Sunflower Kid" ask "Irma," in a loud whisper, if I expected to talk all day, so I will prove that I do not by going immediately.

"Brunette," Tenn.: I have not visited the circle since the poem contest ended, and I come to-day to tell you how very proud I am of the book I received. I have been so much interested in that and in other reading matter which had accumulated in my home during my long absence that I forgot all about the quotation party.

The Merry-Go-Round has been a source of comfort and help to me and the glimpses I have had—through their letters—of the aspirations and work of the various members has stimulated me to do my best.

I offer sympathy to "New England Girl" and the others who have met with such great losses as she has during the year.

Spring time is close at hand and what, with housecleaning, gardening, sewing and many other duties I expect to be very busy, and you do not know what an industrious "Brunette" I can be when it is necessary.

"Mother's Crutch" has been to witness one of the greatest events in our Republican country, and yet she was not happy—there was a drop of disappointment in her cup of pleasure.

I would like to know if any M. G. R., except myself, witnessed McKinley's second inauguration? I eagerly watched the great throng of people hoping to see an M. G. R. badge, but in vain. To have met Miss Prudence or one of her Blade family would have filled my cup of pleasure to the brim, in spite of the unpleasant day. As it was I enjoyed myself very much, as it was the first time I ever saw the inauguration of any high official.

"Ten I. C." comes from the Beulah land of Tennessee to ask for admission to our circle and says he goes four miles to Sunday school, and likes it. Good-by. Come again.

"Illi Nois" will please excuse the omission of a part of her letter, as it was just a little too personal for publication, but she may be sure that the chaperone appreciated it greatly. She will find her request granted in the last number of The Weekly Blade, and possibly at other times during the summer.

What They Used To Do:

No. 10—ANGELS OF THE PARISH.

Vacation time was almost over. August, with its hot, yellow days, had come, and the leaves and blossoms were passing from their prime into decay. The dust lay thick on the tarnished vegetation, and the locusts and the katydids had begun their nightly concerts.

"Katy did, Katy didn't, she did, she didn't," mocked Alice and Lou one evening, when they were sitting together in the dust listening to the insect oratorio.

The girls were in a lazy mood and were not inclined to their customary energy. An adventurous grasshopper flipped himself upon Lou's shoulder. She picked him off carefully and sang, in coaxing tones "Grasshopper, grasshopper, give me some molasses!"

"Oh, that makes me think!" Alice exclaimed.

"I'm glad something sets your brain to working," Lou remarked coldly, giving the hopper a toss into the air and watching him go buzzing away to join his noisy companions.

Evidently the heat had made her irritable, but Alice paid little heed to the chilling observation.

"DO YOU THINK WE'RE PIES THAT WANTS TO BE FILLED."

"Do you know," she went on, "there is a poor women down in the other end of town?"

"I shouldn't be surprised if there were a dozen," was the unconcerned answer.

"But this one is awful poor. She has nearly a dozen children and they haven't a thing to eat 'cept—molasses!" Alice declared, with a dramatic pause to make her words more impressive.

"Why don't they boil it into candy?" the indifferent one asked. "Molasses pie is pretty good, too," she continued heartlessly.

"How would you feel if you had nothing but molasses for breakfast, dinner and supper?" persisted Alice, determined to arouse her chum's sympathy.

"Awful sticky," Lou said, with a giggle at her own wit.

Alice was forced to join in the laughter, but after their merriment had subsided she returned to the charge.

"I think we ought to take her some tea and soap and crackers and dried apples. She's sick as sick and needs a chronic."

"A chronic, what's that?" her listener questioned, with awakening interest.

"A chronic, why don't you know that's what makes you hungry when you've lost your appetite," was the explanation.

"What's the use of an appetite if you haven't anything to feed it with. What do you want to do anyway?" Lou demanded, at last inclined to sift the matter to the bottom.

"Let's be Little Sisters of the Poor like Jane in The Angel of the Parish," Alice proposed eagerly.

"Angel nothing," answered Lou scornfully, but she seemed to be considering the suggestion with growing favor.

"Jane wore a neat, black frock, with bands of white linen at throat and wrist. Her close bonnet was a plain straw, trimmed with a simple fold of dark ribbon, and on her arm she carried a dainty basket filled with comfortables," quoted Alice glibly, from the improving book they had recently been reading.

"You mean comforts. Things to eat—pies, cookies and tracts," corrected her companion.

"Aren't they comfortables, I'd like to know?" Alice insisted. "Come on, let's take 'em some to-morrow."

"I don't care," Lou agreed, preparing to take her departure. "Face tag," she shouted, just as she reached the gate, and holding up two crossed fingers added in triumph, "King's X, you're it," and scampered away towards home.

Evidently Alice's plan had met with Lou's approval during the night, for early in the following morning she drove old Ward before her friend's door, and in the phaeton was a huge basket that occupied most of the space.

"Purt, purt," she trilled, rolling the sound over her tongue like the chirp of a cricket.

Alice understood the oft-used signal, and came rushing out of the house, gowned in dark blue, wearing a broad, white collar, and a pair of wide cuffs as badges of her new vocation.

"You look like a clown escaped from a circus," was Lou's unflattering comment, but in reality she was secretly envious, because, in her haste, like adornments had been forgotten.

Together the girls drove to the grocer's where they purchased tea, coffee, sugar, soap, crackers and dried apples in lavish quantities and magnificently commanding the shopkeeper to "charge it," continued on their errand of mercy.

"How much tea did you buy?" questioned Lou curiously.

"Five pounds; I guess that'll be enough for awhile," was the answer.

"Yes, I think so; I ordered ten of dried apples," said the spendthrift, surveying the large package with satisfaction.

"Dried apples and water are considered to be very strengthening and filling," remarked the other angel. "Won't they be glad to see us?" she soliloquized proudly.

They had some little difficulty in finding the place they were seeking, but, after numerous inquiries, the "poor woman" was located in a dilapidated, unpainted cottage, standing back in a yard overgrown with weeds and untrimmed bushes. The gate was sagging forlornly on one hinge, and the number of unwashed children playing about indicated that poverty's large family was not lacking. The "little sisters" felt somewhat diffident after arriving at the scene of their charitable labors, and when the ragged urchins lined up to stare at the newcomers with open-mouthed wonder, had it not been for their pride, the girls would have departed without delivering their "comforts."

"Those infants look as if they had more molasses outside than in," Alice whispered nervously, while they tugged at the basket to lower it to the ground.

Bending under the weight of their burdens "the ponies" dragged it along the neglected pathway and rapped at the door of the dwelling.

"Is your mother at home?" they asked sweetly of the troop at their heels. Seemingly there was not a tongue in the whole company, for they maintained a stoical silence, and dug their bare toes into the ground. A more energetic knock brought forth a gruff "Come in!" The door swung open, and they were confronted by a rough looking man in his red flannel shirt sleeves.

"What do you want?" he growled suspiciously.

"We heard there was a poor, sick woman here and we came to bring her some comforts," was the timid answer.

"Comforts, what's them? What business is it of yours whether we're poor or rich? We ain't asked for no charity. What have you got in the basket?" he questioned, more mildly.

A weak voice from an inner room was heard calling, "Tom, Tom, invite the ladies to come in. Don't be so ugly."

"You shut up," he shouted. "I ain't goin' to have no high-toned kids spyin' round here. Give us the stuff," he commanded the girls, who were now trembling with fear and vexation.

Meekly they surrendered their load, their eyes brightening at the prospect of the grateful thanks they fully expected for their remarkable generosity. Their ungracious host took out the packages one by one, and, after tearing the papers apart to see what the bundles contained, tossed them upon a table with grunts of dissatisfaction.

"Tea, coffee, soap—why didn't you bring a tub," he muttered. "Crackers, sugar and—what's this, what's this, dried apples! What do you think we are; pies that want to be filled?" He glared at his terror-stricken visitors with growing fury.

"Dried apples" he repeated angrily. "Who told you we was sufferin' for comforts like them?"

"Nobody," Alice answered, in a very small voice, "but we thought maybe you'd enjoy some with the molasses."

"With the what? I'll show you how we'll enjoy them," and bursting the bag open with a vicious blow of his fist, he flung the fruit far and wide in huge handfuls.

The angels turned and fled, pursued by an avalanche of coarse words and a shower of dried apples. The children followed them to the gate, delighting, with the hard-heartedness of young savages, in the discomfiture of their would-be benefactors.

The fleeing ones made their escape with sadly drooping feathers. They hurried themselves into the carriage, and, calling to Ward to "get-ap," whirled away as fast as the horse could travel. Just as they turned the corner they looked back to see the youngsters scrambling in the dirt for the reviled and despised "comforts," while the man who had treated them so harshly stood leaning against the frame of the door, watching, with a scowl on his face, the flight of his unwelcome, though kindly-intentioned callers.

"Were you scared?" ventured Alice, after a period of silence.

"No, the idea," protested Lou; "but that man is no gentleman."

Plunk, plunk, plunk, sounded old Ward's hoofs over the stony roads.

"Do you want to play Parish Angel again?" Alice suggested, slyly.

"Little Jane wore a neat, black frock, with bands of white linen at her throat and wrists. Her close bonnet was a plain straw, trimmed with a simple fold of dark ribbon and on her arm she carried a dainty basket filled with comfortables," quoted her chum, speaking with prim precision.

"Little Jane."

"Parish Angel," chanted one to the other, and throwing themselves back in the phaeton, they both laughed with the lightness of youth and brushed all their troubles away.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Heiskell's Ointment
Heals the Skin.
Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap, 25 cents.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia.
"I think your Ointment the best ever made for all skin disorders."—L. Gilmore, Binghamton, New York.

From Bean to Cup
PURE! HEALTHFUL!!
Huyler's
COCOA CHOCOLATE
GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

Your Tongue
If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.
25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

PROCLAMATION TO WEAK MEN.

Charity, the Noblest Impulse of Man, Exemplified by a Well Known Missourian.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

W. S. Harter, an honored and influential citizen of Nevada, Mo., makes a statement and an overgenerous offer that comes in the shape of a proclamation of health to all afflicted with lost vitality and

its kindred ailments. His case was a most pitiable one, nightly emissions so draining that his constitution was weakened to such a degree that it was impossible for him to perform his duties. He spent hundreds of dollars for remedies and to specialists, but could not regain his vitality or check the awful nightly emissions. One day a brother lodge member called his attention to a remedy, in fact implored Mr. Harter to take the remedy for his affliction; he did so and in one month's time was entirely cured, his constitution rejuvenated and his vitality regained. To-day he is a man in every sense which that word would imply. Mr. Harter is not what one would call an immensely rich man, but his gratitude for this marvelous remedy is so great that he says he intends making his life's labor that of putting this remedy in the hands of all those afflicted as he was. Mr. Harter being a very conscientious man, thought perhaps the remedy may not prove in every case so wonderfully beneficial as it did in his. For this reason he gave 50 sufferers the treatment, and in every instance the same wonderful results were experienced as was in his case; so he now says he will send every sufferer of this death-dealing disease: Lost Manhood and its kindred ailments, absolutely free the means which directed him to health and contentment. At Nevada, Mo., there is located State Asylum No. 3, in which there are at present about 700 patients. Mr. Harter claims that upon good authority he is informed that about 75 per cent of these unfortunates lost their minds through this disease and the awful drainage brought upon them through nightly emissions. With this awful picture ever before him, he believes it is his duty to humanity to save those now upon a brink of destruction, which is much worse than death. Any reader sending his name and address to Mr. W. S. Harter, 203 Ash Street, Nevada, Mo., will receive without delay, and free of charge, this wonderful knowledge.

GOVERNOR ALLEN MAY RESIGN

He Accepted His Present Post With Reluctance.

New York, April 2.—A special to the World from Washington says:

Charles H. Allen, governor of Porto Rico, who left San Juan to-day for Washington, is expected to tender his resignation soon after reaching here.

Mr. Allen will retire voluntarily. When he accepted the post, which he did reluctantly, and only at the earnest solicitation of the President, he promised to remain there but a year. The time is now up, and he does not care to remain longer, although the President will doubtless endeavor to persuade him to go back because of the good work he has done, as well as because of the difficulty of filling the place.

Governor Allen can have his old place as assistant secretary of the navy back if he wishes it, as it is understood that when his successor was appointed it would be open to him upon relinquishing control of the affairs on the island. No successor of Governor Allen has been named as yet.

PORTO RICAN IMMIGRANTS.

Ponce, Porto Rico, March 27.—The American steamer Californian, which sailed from Guanica yesterday for New Orleans, has on board 899 emigrants destined for Hawaii.

Of the number 305 are men and the remainder are women and children. The emigrants are physically superior to those of the previous expedition.

The American steamer Porto Rico, which sails hence to-day, will take 400 persons who are to be employed in the Cuban iron mines.

AT THE FUNSTON HOME.

Iola, Kan., March 29.—All day yesterday the Funston home was the mecca of the neighbors and last night there was a spontaneous movement of several hundred Iola people to run over and be neighborly. The band was taken along, and with cheers and music Iola's joy was expressed. Mr. Funston responded to a call for a speech. He said:

"This is the proudest day in the lives of Mrs. Funston and myself. My own life I do not consider to have been without its successes, but toward the evening of life no greater joy comes to a parent than honor for his child. I will say that Fred was always a good boy, not exactly after the pattern of my own making in minor matters, but there was never anything dishonorable in his character, and I think I know it thoroughly, as he happened to be born in my family. He did not aim at notoriety, but to accomplish something worthy in the world, and the success which has crowned his efforts I think should be a lesson to young men. This day is doubly joyous to his mother and me. Your presence and the appreciation of our boy in the present state and nation, is joy to us and additional source of gratification is that the good news came on the fifty-eighth birthday of his little mother here."

There was three cheers for the "brave little mother" and proud father. The crowd sang "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner" before departing for their homes.

CUBA'S MINERALS.

Washington, March 28.—Three expert geologists from the United States geological survey have been detailed to make a geologic and mineral reconnaissance of the island of Cuba. They are Dr. C. Willard Hayes, T. Wayland Vaughan and A. C. Spencer.

Messrs. Hayes and Vaughan have reached the island and taken up their work, after conference with the military governor. It is expected that these geologists will accomplish results of distinct economic value to the island. Their assignment is at the request of Secretary Root and Major General Wood, and is with the approval of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock. The expenses will be met by the Cuban government.

FOREST FIRES.

Hammontown, N. J., April 1.—One of the most extensive forest fires that have visited this section of the state is raging in the big woods north of this city.

The fire reached a point just east of the town of Winslow last night, and for several hours it was feared the town would be wiped out. Men, women and children fought the flames, and succeeded, by back-firing, in turning the flames to the north of the town. While the men threw up trenches to keep the fire away, women and children carried their household goods to places of safety in the fields, and are guarding them, as a change in the wind is feared.

Several farm buildings, about 500 acres of big timber and thousands of cords of wood have been consumed. Many narrow escapes of the fire-fighters have been reported.

CHINA WONT SIGN.

Russia Tries to Bulldoze Her Into the Manchurian Treaty.

New York, April 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Dispatches from Shanghai report that an imperial edict will be issued announcing the decision of the Chinese court to refuse ratification of the Manchuria agreement.

Washington, April 1.—Information has reached here to the effect that the Russian government, being seriously perturbed by the course of China in not signing the Manchurian agreement, largely because of the protest made by the several powers, has conveyed a distinct and unmistakable indication to China that if this course is persisted in there may be an interruption of the diplomatic relations between Russia and China and a termination of the present intercourse between them. This is little short of an ultimatum that China must sign or take the consequence of a termination of her friendly relations with Russia.

To what extent the United States will take cognizance of Russia's disposition to enforce the signing of the agreement, has not yet been made apparent. It appears to be the policy of the Chinese authorities to consider this as a subject which concerns the powers quite as much as it does China. The matter has become further complicated, by reports reaching Washington, that the Chinese authorities themselves are divided on the course to be pursued, some of the most influential, including Li Hung Chang, urging that acquiescence be given to the Russian proposals, while others insisting on rejecting the agreement. The attitude of Li Hung Chang is accounted for by his well known friendliness for Russian interests. In this case, however, there appears to be arrayed against him the strong influence of the Southern viceroys, Chan Chi Tung and Lia Kun Yi, who oppose the signing of the treaty. The reports reaching here this morning showed that the agreement had not yet been signed. Its status is most peculiar. The time within which it was to be signed expired last Tuesday, but on that day, Yang Yu, Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, fell in the legation and hurt his head so that he was unable to transact business. This misfortune has caused much amusement here, and some irritation in certain quarters, as it has been recognized as a most timely means of avoiding a direct issue on the subject. It is not clear to what extent the Russian intimation has gone, but, in any event, it gives an urgency to China's course which has not been presented thus far.

TO RESCUE THE EMPEROR.

London, April 1.—The correspondent of the Globe, at Shanghai, in a dispatch dated Saturday, March 30, says he understands that the Yang Tse viceroys and Yuen-Shi-Kai (the military governor of Shan-Tung, are prepared to dispatch 100,000 troops to Sian-Fu to rescue the emperor from the hands of the reactionaries and escort him to Pekin, if a little pressure and promise of moral support is forthcoming from the powers interested in the open door.

The correspondent adds that the suggested expedition would prove popular in central and southern China, would result in the destruction of the anti-foreign elements, and would lead to the establishment of a progressive government at Pekin.

FRENCH ACTIVITY.

Hong Kong, March 28.—It is reported from Canton that the activity of the French is greatly increasing in the neighborhood of that city. Two steamers ply between Hong Kong and Canton and gunboats are much in evidence on the Chinese waterways. It is also reported that two steamers are being built in France to run between Hong Kong and Canton and that France intends to subsidize the carrying of the mails. It is also expected that a French postoffice will open in Canton about April 1. Objections have been lodged to the plying of the steam launches under the tricolor. Chinese captains now fly the tricolor with an addition of three small stars which are invisible a short distance away and as a result, it is said, the Chinese people imagine they are still under the tri-color and conclude that the French influence is gaining. It is also reported that a French hospital was opened at Shameen some months back for the purpose of receiving Chinese patients. All this aids French influence and prestige.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Pekin, March 28.—The bodies of six American marines who were killed during the siege of the legations and buried in the Russian legation, were removed yesterday for shipment to the United States. In addition to the American troops in Pekin, the Monocacy, Commander F. M. Wise, sent a detachment of marines to be present at the disinterment.

The courtesy of the Russians deeply moved all the Americans. Two Russian companies participated in all the ceremonies. The Russians guarded the disinterred bodies all night and rendered all the Russian military honors to the dead.

Gen. Chaffee wrote to M. DeGiers an expression of his feelings and of the feelings of the officers and men of the entire command.

M. DeGiers, referring to the incident, said:

"It was only natural. The Russians and Americans fought side by side during the siege and were virtually brothers."

It was recalled that in the case of an American marine, who had done duty beside a Russian soldier and was buried without a coffin, the Russian, with the tears streaming down his face, leaped into the grave and arranged the earth as a rest for the head. Those who were present say it was a most affecting scene.

THE STEEL TRUST.

Trenton, N. J., April 1.—The United States steel corporation this afternoon filed with the secretary of state article amending its charter and increasing the capital stock to $1,100,000,000. The state's fee for the filing of the papers was $220,000. The original articles, filed some time ago, were only amended in one particular. This amendment was made for the purpose of taking advantage of an act passed by the recent legislature. Originally the corporation could not mortgage nor pledge its real property nor any of the stock of any other company except by the affirmative vote of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock. Under the amended charter it is only necessary to have the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the stock represented in person or by proxy at any meeting of the corporation. The reason for the change is the fear that the stock will become so scattered that it will be impossible to get two-thirds of the entire stock represented at a meeting.

WESTERN CEREAL CO.

Akron, O., April 2.—It was announced here yesterday that the Great Western Cereal Company, the combine of independent plants recently perfected by O. C. Barber, had acquired another large property, which has been very profitable in the past ten years. It is the malted food mill at Burlington, Vt.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

FRAUDS AT MANILA

By Volunteer Officers in the Commissary Department Will Be Prosecuted.

Manila, April 1.—Interest in the capture and fate of Aguinaldo is well nigh overshadowed in Manila by sensational developments, present and prospective, of frauds in the commissary department. How widely these extend has not yet been ascertained, but enough is already known to justify the belief that they are far-reaching.

Captain Frederick J. Barrows, of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, quartermaster of the department of Southern Luzon, together with seven commissary sergeants, several civilian clerks, a prominent government contractor, the assistant manager of the Hotel Oriente, the proprietors of three of the largest bakeries in Manila, a number of storekeepers and other persons, have been arrested.

The investigation has scarcely begun, but thousands of sacks of flour, together with bacon and wagon loads of other goods, all bearing government marks, have been found in the possession of unauthorized persons.

It is alleged that the contractor in question, who has been doing a business approximating $100,000 per month, has spent huge sums in entertaining officers.

A prominent commissary officer is accused of leading a scandalously immoral life.

It is asserted that large quantities of stores have been lost or stolen in transit, and also that there is a shortage in the commissary depot.

New scandals are developed daily. Illicit transactions have been traced back to June, 1900, and it is possible that there are others of earlier date.

The exorbitant tariff on provisions makes the surreptitious sale of commissary supplies immensely profitable.

It is understood that other United States officers may be arrested.

Lieut. Philip K. Sweet, of the Forty-Sixth Volunteer Infantry, is prosecuting the investigation, under the direction of Col. Wilder, chief of police.

Will Investigate.

Manila, April 1.—The sensational frauds in the commissary department which were developed yesterday by the arrest of Capt. Frederick J. Barrows, of the 30th volunteer infantry, quartermaster of the southern department of Luzon, together with seven commissary sergeants, civilian clerks, a prominent government contractor, the assistant manager of the hotel Oriente, the proprietors of three of the largest bakeries in Manila and a number of storekeepers and other persons will be probed to the bottom. Orders have been issued that no guilty man escape.

The number of men implicated in the frauds is undetermined and high rank will not suffice to shield delinquents. Colonel Woodruff, the chief commissary at Manila, said to the reporter of the Associated Press that the irregularities were exaggerated and that the troops were always well supplied with stores. Colonels of the returning volunteer regiments wrote to Colonel Woodruff, in praise of the commissary service.

Lieutenant Warren Dean, with thirty men of troop C, of the Sixth cavalry, was almost surrounded at Malabar by two hundred insurgents from the Sunga mountains, in Cavite province. During the ensuing action 18 insurgents were killed and two Americans were wounded. The insurgents then retired.

PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Washington, March 27.—Marine hospital service reports from Manila show for the week ending February 9, an increase of six cases and four deaths from plague, four Filipinos and two Chinese being the victims. The board of health has the city divided into districts, each district being inspected daily. The plague cases are thus discovered early. The reports state that reliable information of every case of sickness among the Chinese is secured through the co-operation of the Chinese themselves.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas, at London, reports that there has been a further increase in the number of plague cases at Cape Town. On February 23 there were 21 cases remaining under treatment and there had been a total of seven deaths.

"It would seem from reports," says Surgeon Thomas, "that the infection of Cape Town was carried by diseased rats and an active crusade is being waged against these rodents."

From Singapore, three cases of plague were reported between February 22 and 24.

Executed for Murder.

Manila, March 29.—The first execution in Manila under American rule took place to-day at Fort Malate, where five natives were hanged for the murder of Archibald Wilson, an Englishman, superintendent of the water works. The motive for the murder was robbery.

Twelve thousand Filipinos have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States at San Vicente, South Ilocos province.

MINDANAO SUBDUED.

Washington, March 29.—Another important dispatch was received at the war department to-day from Gen. MacArthur at Manila dated to-day. It did not refer to Aguinaldo or Funston but in the opinion of the war department officials it went far to support the prediction made by General MacArthur in yesterday's dispatch relating to those two leaders, to the effect that the end of the rebellion is near at hand. This dispatch chronicles the surrender of a considerable additional number of rebels and military arms, and the important feature of it is that the surrender marks the complete stamping out of the insurrection in the island of Mindanao which is next to Luzon the largest in the group.

MORE INSURGENTS ARE SURRENDERING

Manila, April 2.—The latest surrenders include Gen. Gonzales, eleven officers and 44 men with rifles, at Malabon, and Col. Herrarra, three officers and 25 men with rifles, at Laguna, and Cols. Pablo, Tecson and Sibul, at Bulacan.

COMMISSION IN SULUS.

Jolo, Island of Sulu, March 29.—The Philippine commission sailed last evening for Isabella, Island of Basilan. Before leaving the commission had a long consultation with Major Sweet, the American commander at Gato. Dhul Karnein, the strongest chief of the Sulus, will oppose the sultan.

Any measure of civil government in Sulu appears impossible at present. The customs of vassalage, servitude and polygamy prevail. There is no law except the Koran, and that is not always followed. The Morros and Chinese desire a cessation of military rule in Jolo, but the conglomerated character of the population and the uncertainty as to those without the walls render this inadvisable.

Military officers consider the treaty unnecessary and an impediment to progress.

Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, March 31, 8 p. m.—Owing to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Sulu archipelago and the island of Mindanao, the Philippine commission has about decided to organize a departmental government covering all of the islands south of the Visayas.

A uniform general provincial law is impossible of application in the extreme southern islands, on account of the necessary debarring of the Moros from self-government, except in cases where they have foresworn allegiance to dattos and the sultan, and become subjects of the United States, and for the further reason of the multiplicity of races and tribes in Mindanao and in the diversity of interests. The commission will appoint a department government, having power to negotiate with the sultan dattos and to act as direct representatives of the commission.

The commission will sail by night to the various posts in Mindanao.

SHOWS INCREASE OF AMERICAN TRADE

Pekin, April 2.—Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of Chinese customs, has sent to the legation customs comparisons for the past five years. These show a great increase in American trade, particularly in flannels, sheetings and jeans, and a corresponding decrease in British trade. They also show a great falling off in the American kerosene trade. Russia has a greater part of the business in oil, and merchants fear Russian competition, especially in cotton goods and oil, while owing to the "closed door" policy, Manchuria will be lost entirely to international trade.

WERE NEVER ALLIES.

New York, March 29.—Among other statements made by Admiral Dewey, with reference to the capture of Aguinaldo is the following:

"Looking over the events of the past two years I am sometimes impressed with the idea that possibly the trouble with the Filipinos might have been avoided, but when I say that, I say it because hindsight is a great deal better than foresight. I have no criticism for anyone, but it can be seen now how the Americans who first went there hurt the pride of the Filipinos. If we had made a greater effort to flatter them it is possible the thing would have gone more smoothly, but I wish to say that at the beginning I do not believe that Aguinaldo had any idea of independence at all. They simply hated the Spaniards. They hated them, I say, and they wanted to get rid of them in any way possible. They looked upon us as their deliverers, and they did everything I told them to. Afterwards I think it was simply a case of success turning a man's head in the case of Aguinaldo. I don't believe that at first he had any idea of attempting to set up an independent republic. As to the matter of our relations with the Filipinos, the history has never yet been written. I have all the letters and documents pertaining to it and I expect some day to write the history of the affair. When all the documents are published it will be perfectly clear that no obligation rested upon the American forces to treat the Filipinos as allies.

"Aguinaldo was always, as I said, a most amiable man, and personally I would not wish him the slightest harm, but I believe, as I said, that his capture means the end of organized resistance."

DIVORCE AND THE CHURCH.

Montreal, Quebec, April 1.—Judgment was given here Saturday by Judge Archibald in the Delpit marriage case, in which the claim of the Catholic church to have rights apart from those of the state in matters of marriage was involved.

Mr. and Mrs. Delpit having been married by a Protestant minister, the church, upon the appeal of Mr. Delpit some years after marriage, declared the union void on the ground that, both being Catholics, they could be legally married only by the priest of their own parish. The church claims these rights under the terms of the treaty ceding Canada to the British by which, it is urged, all the powers of the old ecclesiastic courts were continued. Upon getting this decision Mr. Delpit applied to the civil courts for a recognition or the annulment of the marriage.

This is the point upon which Judge Archibald gave judgment. His decision is completely hostile to the claims of the church. He decides that it has no rights in this connection under the terms of the cession, and that the civil power alone can make and unmake marriages. He, therefore, decided that the Delpit marriage still holds good.

The case is to be appealed and will unquestionably be fought through to the Privy council.

Rejoicing at Jolo.

Jolo, Island of Sulu, March 29.—The news of the capture of Aguinaldo was received here with great gratification by the members of the commission and the United States troops.

The rejoicing was increased by a report of the surrender of Capistrano in Northern Mindanao.

VARICOCELE.

Free Trial of a New Home Cure—No Pain, Operation or Loss of Time from Work.

Every man afflicted with Varicocele will be glad to know that he can have a free trial of a new and wonderful method that cures at home, speedily and surely. There is no operation, no pain, no letting of blood, but a quick relief and a rapid, permanent cure. It is such a brilliant discovery, so different from the worthless suspensories and supporters that every man should send at once for a free trial of the method so he may begin curing himself in the privacy of his own home.

By writing to Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 R. Main st., Adams, N. Y., he will gladly mail, prepaid, in plain, sealed wrapper, a free trial of the method that will enable every sufferer to cure himself at home. Do not fail to write at once. Varicocele is a very dangerous disease.

BOERS DEFEATED.

Gen. Babington Pursued the Fleeing Burghers Rapidly.

London March 28.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the war office, dated Pretoria, March 27, says:

"Our casualties in General Babington's action were two killed and seven wounded. The Boers left twenty-two dead and thirty wounded. As their pursuit was rapid, many more Boer casualties are likely.

"The operations of March 23 drove the enemy north of their positions at Kaffirs Kraal. On March 27 the pursuit was continued by mounted men only. The enemy's rear guard was driven in by a combined movement on both flanks. Their convoy was then sighted at Loeuw fontein. The Greys, New Zealanders and Bushmen pushed on. The enemy attempted to take up a position, but the Greys and other troops rode down all opposition and gave them no chance. The convoy was ridden into and the enemy's retirement became a rout. The pursuit was continued until the horses were exhausted.

Kitchener Has Failed.

London, March 27.—The Pretoria and Bloemfontein correspondents of the Times send long dispatches admitting that Lord Kitchener's policy and operations have failed to achieve the results hoped for, and pointing out that the British public must be prepared to return to the original policy of occupying districts and studding the country with military posts as the only means of effecting complete pacification.

"This process," the correspondents say, "will occupy much time and necessitate a constant supply of fresh troops."

The strain on both officers and men has been and will be, immense, and arrangements must be made to send absolutely fresh troops to the front in order to enable the others to be sent home.

"Unless this aspect of the case is grasped by the authorities," say the advices to the Times, "there is a possibility of the war lasting for years. It is quite useless to renew peace negotiations. Nothing approaching 'terms' as the word is generally understood, would be politic or even possible with the Boers."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Express, reports the capture by 100 Boers of 130 Colonials in a rocky defile near Richmond, last Thursday. He asserts that the Colonials lost thirteen men before they surrendered, adding that they were all liberated after having been stripped of their accoutrements.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail wires the substance of an interview with Mr. Kruger, whom he found in a "most optimistic frame of mind:

"General Babington's victory over General Delarey has been, Mr. Kruger thought, exaggerated in the reports. He said the Magaliesberg range and Rustenburg were again in the possession of the Boers," continues the correspondent "and the old guerilla game would continue unil England had been forced into making peace overtures."

It is reported from Bloemfontein that General De Wet is again in Orange River colony.

DE WET AND BOTHA TO LEAD AN ARMY OF 13,000 MEN

London, April 2.—Dispatches from Cape Town and Brussels talk of General Botha and General DeWet joining a gathering of 13,000 men for operations against General French in the Transvaal.

Two hundred Boers have re-appeared near Richmond, Cape Colony, and the town guard has been called out to defend the place.

CAPTURE MORE BOERS.

London, April 2.—Under date of Pretoria, April 1, Lord Kitchener reports to the war office as follows:

"Plumer has occupied Nylstroom, and French has captured three guns on the lower Pongola. Thirty-one prisoners have been captured in the Orange River Colony. There were no casualties."

London, April 1.—The war office has received advices from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 30, reporting the capture of 72 Boers in Orange River colony, and officially announcing that Gen. French has taken 51 prisoners and received the surrender of 93 Boers, as already announced in press dispatches. Lord Kitchener also reports upon recent wrecking of trains at several points.

Dundee, South Africa, April 2.—It is reported from Vryheid that as a result of Gen. French's recent operations, the Boers are retiring eastward, hard pressed by Col. Dartnell, of the Natal police, and Col. Alderson. Some of them endeavored to break away to the north, but were headed off by Col. Allen, who captured a 15-pounder and two pompons.

A. J. Wright, M. D., Carleton, Mich., in writing of antikamnia tablets, says: I have used five-grain antikamnia tablets the past two years in asthma, hay fever, influenza, la grippe and headache. I consider them superior to any preparation that I have ever used and I think every one should be acquainted with their merits. A dozen tablets kept about the house will prevent much suffering.

CUBAN CONVENTION.

Havana, March 30.—Senor Villuenda, of the committee on relations of the constitutional convention, has signed the report of Senor Juan Galberto Gomez, thus placing a majority of the committee in opposition to the principal features of the Platt amendment. Neither the Radicals nor the Conservatives seem anxious to put the question to an immediate vote. The plan to send a delegation to Washington first is being favorably considered.

Little public interest is manifested in the outcome. The convention itself is divided into warring political factions, local politics being the chief subject of discussion. Gen. Sanguily has sent in his resignation, alleging that he could not abide by the vote of the Havana Republicans rejecting the amendment.

It is doubtful if the convention would accept the amendment, as the Republican delegates from Santiago and Santa Clara, though they have been repudiated by their party for voting against the amendment, still hold their seats. Radically opposite views are held by different groups of the same party, and this tends to substantiate the assertion of the conservative press that the opposition to the Amendment is centered in Havana, and that the delegates do not represent the feeling of their constituents.

A split is threatened in the National party of Havana because of a resolution adopted against the Platt amendment. Senor Tamayo, secretary of state, resigned from the party to-day.

HARRIS IS UNSEATED.

London, April 2.—The court which has been hearing the election charges against Frederic Rutherfoord Harris (former secretary of the board of the chartered South African company and recently a member of parliament for Monmouth), who was accused of corruption during the parliamentary campaign to-day unseated Mr. Harris on the ground that he had published false statements regarding his opponent. Mr. Harris, who was a Conservative, was the confidential agent of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. He defeated Mr. A. Spicer, Liberal.

TO REMOVE FLAGS.

Pekin, April 2.—As an outcome of the British protest, M. DeGiers, the Russian minister, has been instructed from St. Petersburg not to allow Russian flags to be placed on or near the land in dispute at Tien Tsin while the case is pending.

NO MORE HOG OR CHICKEN CHOLERA.

No hog or chicken given Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will contract cholera. The same medicine will cure that dread disease when any medicine will. But there is something better than hunting for medicine to cure cholera in hogs and poultry. It is better to keep them healthy by giving them Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Then they will never contract the disease. Never was a man with a healthy liver known to die of cholera. Neither was a hog or chicken. The terrible scourge of the pen and henery does not trouble the farmer who occasionally doses his stock with Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. The health of his flock and herd is secure. A few cents a month invested in this medicine insures freedom from cholera.

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the laboratory of The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound airtight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10 pound can costs $3.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

Rachel Ray, Charlotte, N. C.: "Cholera appeared among the hogs in my neighborhood and several of mine were sick. By advice of my daughter I gave them Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. In eight hours they commenced to improve and I lost none of them. I have been keeping house for thirty years and have lost more or less hogs and chickens by cholera every year, but since I commenced using Black-Draught on them I have lost none."

IMMIGRATION.

Figures Concerning the Aliens Arriving at New York.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—The state commissioner of labor has issued a statement concerning immigration at the port of New York. It says:

From October 1, 1819, when the general government began to record the number of immigrants arriving at customs districts by sea from foreign countries, to the close of the nineteenth century—a space of 81 years and three months—the volume of immigration at the port of New York aggregated 13,703,162, which represented nearly seven-tenths of the total arrivals (19,777,283) during the same period at all ports in the United States.

In comparison with the corresponding three months of 1899 there was a slight decline in immigration at the metropolis for the last quarter of 1900, the number of persons who landed in October, November and December having been 74,892 in 1899, and 74,432 in 1900. Of the latter the largest number were southern Italians, 19,434. Hebrews were second with 9,163.

The destinations of the immigrants who landed at the port of New York during the last quarter of 1900 were as follows:

Alabama, 83; Alaska, 3; Arizona, 67; Arkansas, 14; California, 1,438; Colorado, 831; Connecticut, 1,985; Delaware, 72; District of Columbia, 67; Florida, 205; Georgia, 39; Hawaii, 22; Idaho, 44; Illinois, 3,611; Indiana, 445; Indian Territory, 34; Iowa, 523; Kansas, 267; Kentucky, 92; Louisiana, 388; Maine, 96; Maryland, 417; Massachusetts, 4,094; Michigan, 944; Minnesota, 676; Mississippi, 28; Missouri, 452; Montana, 184; Nebraska, 439; Nevada, 40; New Hampshire, 90; New Jersey, 4,181; New Mexico, 40; New York, 32,424; North Carolina, 5; North Dakota, 650; Ohio, 1,855; Oklahoma, 78; Oregon, 91; Pennsylvania, 13,647; Rhode Island, 835; South Carolina, 4; South Dakota, 858; Tennessee, 65; Texas, 428; Utah, 66; Vermont, 88; Virginia, 97; Washington, 213; West Virginia, 278; Wisconsin, 715; Wyoming, 103.

BLOW AT SALOONS.

Archbishop Keane Makes Pointed Talk in Dubuque.

Dubuque, Iowa, April 2.—In his sermon at the cathedral, Sunday, Archbishop Keane deplored the fact that so many Catholics were in the saloon business, and appealed to them to find a more honorable occupation. He said that when bishop of Richmond, he was approached by three negroes, one of whom inquired why, if the Catholic was the true religion, so many Catholics sold liquor to make the negroes drunk. The bishop said he had yet to hear that question successfully answered. He related that Father Hogan, a celebrated priest of Ireland, coming to Boston to take a professorship, publicly rejoiced that on driving about the city, he had seen so many Irish names on street signs, and was much humiliated later on hearing these were beer signs.

"I have been told," the archbishop concluded, "and I was ashamed to hear it, that the liquor traffic controlled the city government of Dubuque. If I thought the people of Dubuque were in sympathy with the saloons in their damnable business of destroying their souls, I would send in my resignation to Rome, and leave Dubuque on the double-quick."

TOTAL CATCH OF 223,000 SEALS

St. Johns, N. F., April 2.—The steamer Ranger, with 30,000 seals, and the steamer Labrador, with 20,000 seals, arrived here to-day. The steamer Algerine, which, while returning from the ice fields with 21,000 seals, was forced into Bonavista harbor, last evening, arrived at this port. Ten ships, half the sealing fleet, are now home. Their catches total 223,000 seals.

600 MEN LOCKED OUT.

Hazleton, Pa., April 2.—The six hundred men employed at the Oneida colliery of Coxe Bros. & Co., have been locked out. When the men went to the mines this morning they were sent home again.

The company wants the miners to report earlier for work, but the men refuse to do so. No move has been made for a settlement.

CHINESE IN HAWAII.

San Francisco, March 29.—Collector of the Port Stratton has received an opinion from Attorney-General Griggs definitely establishing the right of Chinese persons who were citizens of the Hawaiian islands prior to August 12, 1898, by birth or naturalization, to enter the United States. It was clearly the intent of Congress, the attorney-general thinks, to throw the cloak of adoption over all who were Hawaiian citizens on the date mentioned in the treaty.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAYS' FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad. out and mail to us.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

REVOLUTIONISTS

Arrested In Russia After Desperate Defense—Officials Wear Armor.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—A revolutionary committee composed of 72 members has been arrested after a desperate defense, the revolutionists firing at the police. Two secret revolutionary printing presses were seized in connection with the arrest.

Altogether 3,000 arrests have been made. It is reported that some of the ministers now wear steel cuirasses.

The ministry of education is considering, as a means of diminishing the number of university students, a proposal to admit any one qualified to enter the universities to examination for university diplomas, whether they ever attend the universities or not. This, however, would hardly be a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which result from restrictions of university freedom.

Sixty-nine students who were arrested during the recent riots have been released. It is reported that severe riots have occurred during the last few days at Kieff, but were quelled by the military authorities. No further particulars are available.

St. Petersburg, Saturday, March 30.—The chief of the statistical bureau of the province and government of St. Petersburg W. T. Takowenko, has been arrested in consequence of a letter of condolence which he wrote to the author, N. F. Annensky, who was injured in the recent rioting. Attorney W. O. Lustig, president of the association of St. Petersburg lawyers, has written to the minister of the interior, M. Sipiaguine, protesting against the action of the police in the court riots, and many influential people have signed an address to M. Sipiaguine criticising statements in the official reports of the troubles.

CHINESE WARNED.

Vienna, March 30.—The Allgemeine Zeitung, a newspaper which is in close touch with the Austrian foreign office, publishes the following note to-day:

"England, Germany and Japan have presented identical notes to Russia and China, warning them that the signing of the Manchurian agreement will involve the partition of China. This combined action deters Russia from insisting on the signature of the agreement. France, while declining to co-operate with England, Germany and Japan, has intimated to Russia that she would regard the conclusion of the Manchurian treaty as an unfriendly act."

WAR SEEMS INEVITABLE.

London, March 30.—The Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail wires:

"There is great tension in official circles.

"The foreign office is open day and night.

"Frequent conferences are held between the senior generals. The emperor has been present thereat and has made anxious inquiries as to the condition of the services.

"Three staff officers have been dispatched to Korea to make investigations.

"The possibilities of war are freely discussed."

ANDRE'S DIARY.

London, March 30.—The diary of Major Andre, after lying hidden for a hundred years, has been discovered in England. This interesting find was made by Lord Grey the other day, while he was going over a lot of old family papers that probably had not been disturbed since the conclusion of the American war of independence.

Lord Grey's great-grandfather was a commander of British troops in America at that time (and Andre served on his staff), and this accounts for the diary being in the possession of the present peer. The diary is apparently the original, but in order to make sure that it is not a copy Lord Grey is sending over to the United States to secure samples of Andre's handwriting, none of which can be obtained here. The diary is a story of campaign day by day during the years 1777-1778. It is simply but interestingly told from the soldiers' standpoint, and is accompanied by maps, apparently drawn by Andre himself and with a skill that would make him the equal of any military hydrographer of to-day.

The diary ceases too early to throw new light upon the motives which prompted the tragic ending of his career, but it gives interesting glimpses of personality of one of the historical figures of the revolution.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY.

Tokio, March 29.—The newspapers here say it is proposed to relieve the Japanese troops in the Chinese province of Pe-Chi-Li by a force 50 per cent stronger.

Although May is the usual month in which the relief of the force at Seoul takes place, the relief of the troops there will take place immediately. Three officers of the headquarters' staff will also proceed to Korea.

These movements, with the usual activity at the arsenals, is taken to point to the adoption of a strong policy by Japan.

WILHELM'S GUARD.

Berlin, March 28.—Among the safeguards to be utilized hereafter for the safety of Emperor William, when he appears in public will be four bodyguards, only chiefs accompanying the carriage. The coachman and footman will be armed with revolvers. Experiments with these arrangements are now in progress under supervision of aides de camp of the emperor. It is expected that his majesty will be present to-day at the premiere of Saint-Saens' Samson et Delilah, at the Royal opera.

Protection in Australia.

Melbourne, March 30.—Although the returns in the federal elections are still incomplete, a strong protectionist majority is assured.

TENSION IN TURKEY.

London, March 27.—Advices received here from Constantinople are to the effect that affairs are rapidly reaching a dangerous pass there.

Turkish finances are in inextricable confusion. All government salaries are from six to eight months in arrears. Upwards of a million Turkish pounds are due for war material, while the military expenditure is daily increasing in order to cope with the rebellion in the province of Yemen, in Southern Arabia, and the possible rising in Macedonia.

There is no doubt that the Ottoman troops received a severe check at the hands of the Arab insurgents, who, in a manifesto denouncing the sultan, proclaimed his brother, Mohammed Echad Effendi to be sultan with the title of Mohammed V. The young Turks party have adhered to the Arabian proclamation, and the open enmity to Abdul Hamid, the sultan, has spread to the palace and the sultan's advisers. Izzet Bey is said to be preparing for flight. The patrols of Constantinople have been doubled. Mohammedans and Christians are arrested hourly, and large numbers are daily shipped to Asia Minor.

The tension between Bulgarians and Mussulmans in Macedonia is extreme. It is reported that another band of marauders has crossed Bulgaria into Macedonia.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

London, March 28.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"I am able to state on the very best authority, that Denmark has communicated to the United States the following conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies:

"'First—$4,000,000 to be paid to Denmark.

"'Second—The population to decide by vote whether to remain Danish or to be transferred to America.

"'Third—If the vote is favorable to the United States, then the inhabitants to become immediately not only American subjects but American citizens.

"'Fourth—Products of the island to be admitted to the United States free of duty.'

"It is supposed here that Washington will not readily accept the third and fourth conditions."

WILHELM'S WORDS.

Berlin, August 29.—The Conservative papers to-day do not discuss Emperor William's speech to the Emperor Alexander grenadier regiment at their new barracks yesterday, but the Liberal papers generally comment on his majesty's utterances, emphasizing the statement that the emperor is ill informed concerning the character of the March (1848) revolution in Berlin. The National Zeitung expresses its inability to comprehend what current events induced the emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and says it does not see any signs of his majesty needing a bodyguard.

The Vossische Zeitung is also unable to see any occasion for the emperor's words, since nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution, and his majesty's predecessors repeatedly recognized the loyalty of Berlin's population.

The Vorwaerts cites a number of previous speeches of the emperor exhorting the soldiers to fight for him when necessary, and claims that it has authentic information that his words were literally as follows:

"If the city of Berlin should again impudently and disobediently rise against the king, as in 1848, then, my grenadiers, it will be your duty to annihilate the impudent and disobedient."

The Tageblatt is amazed, and asks what has occurred to justify the emperor's words. It points out that the revolution of 1848 was not directed against the Hohenzollern dynasty and appeals "from the ill-informed emperor to the emperor rightly informed."

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

Berlin, April 2.—The Vossische Zeitung to-day prints a special dispatch from Lemburg, in which, based upon information received from Warsaw, it is said that the Russian minister of the interior, Privy Councillor Sipiaguin was recently shot at, but that the plot to assinate him failed.

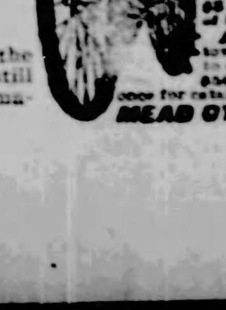
JAPAN'S WAR FEVER.

Yokohama, Japan, March 30.—The feeling that there can be no peace in the Orient, save by administering a drubbing to Russia, is growing stronger. It is almost the unanimous voice of the native press that if the powers do not take measures to curb Russian aggression, Japan must undertake the task alone. Coupled with the strong under current of public opinion is the evidence that the government is preparing for the emergency with the utmost possible diligence. Unceasing activity at the various naval stations and yards is reported. The nation is evidently gathering its resources and energies for the struggle.

WAGE REDUCTION.

London, March 27.—In consequence of the reduction of the selling price of iron, wages throughout the North of England, in the manufactured iron trade, will be reduced 7½ per cent, April 1. This is the largest reduction recorded since the adoption of the sliding scale in 1889.

The production of manufactured iron for the months of January and February of this year is 2,000 tons less than for any preceding two months since 1889.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship our wheels anywhere on approval without a cent deposit and allow 10 days free trial. You take absolutely no risk in ordering from us.
1901 MODELS best makes $10 to $18
'99 & '00 MODELS high grade $7 to $12
1000 SECOND HAND WHEELS, all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great factory clearing sale at half factory cost.
AGENTS WANTED in every town. We furnish wheel and catalogs to distribute. You can make $10 to $50 a week as our Agent. Write at once for catalogs and our Special Offer.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 6 D Chicago.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

DEBT STATEMENT

Shows That Uncle Sam's Financial Condition Is Good.

Washington, April 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day by the treasury department shows that at the close of business March 30, 1901, the debt, less cash in the treasury amounted to $1,007,142,909, which is a decrease as compared with March 1, 1901, of $18,876,595.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, $1,001,500,410. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,770,140. Debt bearing no interest, $382,315,880. Total, $1,385,586,430.

This amount, however, does not include $762,426,989 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount in the treasury kept for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund, $150,000,000. Trust funds, $762,426,989.

General fund, $145,322,584.

In national bank depositaries, $97,649,637.

Total $1,155,399,210, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $846,955,688, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $308,443,521.

FUNSTON'S REWARD.

Washington, April 1.—The following important army appointments were announced at the White House Saturday night:

To be major-general United States army, Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton, vice Miles, promoted lieutenant-general. To be brigadier-generals in the regular army: Colonel Jacob H. Smith, Seventeenth United States infantry, brigadier-general volunteers, vice Daggett, retired; Brigadier-General Funston, United States volunteers, vice Wheaton, promoted.

The chief interest centered in the three high appointments of a major-general and two brigadier-generals and more particularly in the selection of General Funston after his gallant exploit in capturing Aguinaldo. Following the announcement, General Corbin sent the following to General MacArthur:

"Washington, March 30.—MacArthur, Manila: The following appointments made: Wheaton, major-general; Smith and Funston, brigadier-generals. Secretary of war joins me in congratulations to all.

"CORBIN."

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Washington, March 30.—It was said by the secret service bureau to-day that the committee recently appointed to destroy the counterfeit money, apparatus, etc., in the hands of the treasury had disposed of $784,906 in spurious notes; $45,647 in coins, about fifty pairs of metal molds, 133 steel dies, 697 sets of plaster of paris molds, 183 steel, copper and zinc plates and several tons of apparatus, instruments, advertising matter, etc. Of the notes destroyed $760,000 were captured in the famous Brockway raid in 1895. The money was mostly in $500 Lincoln head gold notes and $100 Canadian notes. The plates from which the notes were made were destroyed at the same time. The money and plates had been held by the secret service on account of further indictments pending against Dr. Bradford, the promoter of this enterprise, but Bradford died in prison, and this finally disposed of all the cases pending. About $14,000 of the $2 notes of the Johnson Brothers, of Detroit, with the plates, were destroyed. The Johnson Brothers were successful counterfeiters for eight years until run to earth in 1898. They made a specialty of $2 notes.

OUR POSTAGE STAMPS.

Washington, March 27.—The question of changing the design of the regular issue of postage stamps is under consideration at the postoffice department. Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden said to-day that it was probable that the name of the person will be printed under the head borne on the stamps. Other changes suggested, which may receive consideration are that the dates of birth and death of the person may be printed under the name, and that the design also bear an inscription giving the year of issue of the particular series of stamps.

ST. LOUIS FAIR COMMISSION.

Washington, March 30.—The St. Louis exposition commission will be announced either to-night or Monday, and will contain the following names: Ex-Senators Carter, of Montana McBride, of Oregon; Lindsay, of Kentucky and Thurston of Nebraska; ex-Representative Glynn, of New York; ex-Representative Allen, of Mississippi; E. D. Scott, of Arkansas; John F. Miller, of Indiana, and F. A. Betts, of Connecticut.

Returning Volunteers.

Washington, March 30.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Shafter at San Francisco, dated March 29: "Commanding officers Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments, which arrived this morning on Logan, report as result of vote taken on board ship to-day that it is unanimous wish of the enlisted men of their commands to be mustered out in San Francisco."

LOOMIS RECALLED.

He Comes to Advise With State Department as to Venzuela.

Washington, March 30.—The state department has recalled Minister Frank Loomis from Caracas to Washington for purposes of consultation. The issues between the government of the United States and the government of Venezuela have become more acute lately, and it is desired that the department may be able to acquaint itself thoroughly with the situation in Venezuela through more direct means than the scanty cable communications that are being exchanged.

So far as can be learned, the last protest of our government to the Venezuelan government respecting the treatment of Consul Baiz has not met with a satisfactory response, and the asphalt controversy is still open. It is not believed that formal official complaint has been lodged against Mr. Loomis save in the case of the brief of one of the attorneys in the asphalt controversy, but however that may be, the minister has the full approval of the government for everything he has done according to the present information, and there is no reason to believe that he will not return to Venezuela from his conference with the secretary of state.

PROBABLE REBELLION.

New York, April 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: The Venezuelan consul here thinks war between the United States and Venezuela is impossible, as President Castro will make concessions. He says, however, that it is probable that Gens. Andrade and Pietri will take advantage of the recall of Minister Loomis to start a rebellion. Advices that came by the steamer Philadelphia were that it will be impossible to avert a rebellion.

ONLY A MODUS VIVENDI.

Washington, March 29.—It is stated on excellent Russian authority that the Manchurian convention has from the first been regarded simply as a modus vivendi. It was this phase of the subject which Count Cassini brought to the attention of Secretary Hay yesterday, and simultaneously it appears to have been impressed upon the minds of the British officials, as Lord Lansdowne announced to the house of lords that the convention, viewed as a modus vivendi, might not present the objections heretofore held against it.

The Russian authorities at Washington have all along construed the convention as a modus vivendi, although Count Cassini has now made this rather plainer to Secretary Hay. It is explained that the term modus vivendi, as applying to the present convention, means that abnormal conditions have arisen in Manchuria, and that normal conditions can best be restored by means of a modus. The chief purpose of the modus, it is explained, would be to provide for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, as their presence there is part of the abnormal condition brought about by the disturbances. But with these forces withdrawn Russia expects that assurances will be given that quiet will be maintained and that the former normal condition will be in fact restored.

RINDERPEST IN ISLANDS.

Washington, March 30.—On account of the reported existence of rinderpest in the Philippine islands, Secretary Wilson some time ago recommended to the secretary of war that such action be taken as might be necessary to prevent the introduction of the contagion into the Hawaiian islands and the United States by animals brought on government transports. He also requested the secretary of the treasury to direct that special precautions be taken on the Pacific coast to prevent the landing of susceptible animals without their being turned over to the department of agriculture for quarantine under the supervision of the bureau of animal industry. Secretary Wilson has received replies from Secretary Root and Secretary Gage informing him that the desired instructions have been issued.

Rinderpest is the great cattle plague of Oriental countries, which has frequently swept over Europe, destroying nearly all bovine animals and has attracted special attention during the past two or three years by its ravages in Africa where in many sections it destroyed from 90 to 95 per cent. of all the cattle.

OFFERED TO KNOX.

Washington, March 28.—Mr. P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg, to whom the President had decided to offer the attorney generalship, arrived at the White House about noon to-day. He was with the President for over an hour. After he left the White House the following official statement was made:

"The President has invited Mr. Knox to accept the office of attorney general. Mr. Knox has not yet signified his acceptance and will not until after his return home."

Mr. Knox will return to Pittsburg today.

APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, April 1.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Treasury—Joseph B. Stewart, to be collector of customs for the district of Richmond, Va.

Navy—Joseph N. Hemphill, Abraham B. H. Lillie, Henry N. Manney and William L. Swinburne, to be captains; Edward M. Hughes and Samuel P. Comly to be commanders; Roy C. Smith and Robert S. Griffin to be lieutenant commanders; Emory Winship, to be advanced four numbers in rank on the list of lieutenants, junior grade, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. Col. Robert L. Meade, to be brigadier general by brevet, in the marine corps for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tien Tsin, China; Lieut. William G. Powell, to be captain by brevet in the marine corps, for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Tien Tsin, China, and Thomas F. Hobby, to be a warrant machinist in the navy.

Deserved Appointment.

Washington, April 1.—The President to-day appointed Calvin T. Titus to be a cadet at large at the United States military academy at West Point. Titus was the first soldier to scale the wall at Pekin.

Adjutant General Corbin to-day cabled General MacArthur at Manila, to send young Titus home on the first available transport, in order that he may take the entrance examination to the academy.

FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING.

Washington, March 28.—According to a report to the state department by United States Consul Sawter, at Glauchau, the shipbuilding yards of Great Britain, during 1900, turned out 1,442,471 tons of commercial vessels against 861,692 tons by all other countries combined. With warships added, the respective amounts aggregated 1,510,835 and 1,053,792. In the last three years, however, says Consul Sawter, foreign countries have doubled their output, while England has only increased 50 per cent. The United States last year led both Germany and France, the amounts of tons standing respectively 358,557, 260,751 and 165,348.

Germany turned out the largest, the Deutschland, of 16,502 tons. Four other German steamers had each a tonnage of over 10,000. England build eight big ships, four being 12,000 tons each, and the Minnehaha 13,403. France is fast increasing her sailing fleet in consequence of subsidies and makes no headway with steamers.

AGUINALDO TAKES OATH

Of Allegiance to United States, and Abjures Rebellion.

Washington, April 2.—Secretary Root has just made public the following cablegram received at the War department this morning at 8 o'clock:

"Manila.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Since his arrival at Manila Aguinaldo has been at Malacanan investigating conditions in archipelago. He has relied almost entirely upon the instructive advice of Chief Justice Arellano. As a result to-day he subscribed and swore to the declaration on page 11 of my annual report.

"M'ARTHUR."

The oath referred to is as follows:

"I —— hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine islands and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America therein; I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to that government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of the said islands, and will not, either directly or indirectly, hold correspondence with or give intelligence to an enemy of the United States, nor will I abet, habor or protect such enemy; that I impose upon myself these voluntary obligations without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

Four asterisks in the cablegram mark a passage withheld from publication, about which the officials will say nothing new.

Notwithstanding the taking of the oath by Aguinaldo he still will be held as a prisoner by Gen. MacArthur. It is possible he may be granted more liberty of action but he will not be afforded complete freedom for the present. The action of Aguinaldo in taking the oath, it is believed at the war department, will have a far-reaching effect in the pacification of the islands.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Washington, April 2.—The monthly comparative statements of the receipts and expenditures of the government issued show that the total receipts for March, 1901, were $49,891,125, an increase as compared with March, 1900, of $1,165,000. The expenditures amounted to $40,762,861, an increase of $8,550,000. The surplus for the month is $9,128,264.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, $21,048,596, decrease, $1,000,000; internal revenue, $24,320,424, increase, $80,000.

Miscellaneous, $4,522,104, increase, $2,150,000.

The expenditures on account of the War department show an increase of about $2,250,000 and $1,600,000 on account of the Navy department. During the last nine months the receipts exceed the expenditures by about $54,302,000.

M'KINLEY'S TOUR.

Washington, March 29.—The itinerary of the presidential party through the state of Washington is practically complete, according to Representative Jones, of that state. It is as follows:

The President will leave Portland, Ogn., at 10 a. m. Thursday, May 23, and enter Washington by way of Olympia, where he will stop half an hour. He will reach Tacoma in the afternoon and spend the night there. On Friday he will traverse Puget Sound by boat to Seattle, stopping at Everett and several other places en route. On Saturday the party will cross the mountains with brief stops at Ellenberg, North Yakima and Walla Walla. Sunday will be spent at Spokane, and Monday the party will leave for Montana. The President's trip through Kansas will include stops at Topeka and Lawrence.

GRIGGS HAS DEPARTED.

Washington, March 30.—Attorney General Griggs late yesterday afternoon took leave of his associates in the department of justice, and to-day he departed for his home in Paterson, N. J. During the leave taking Solicitor General Richards, on behalf of the officers and employes of the department, presented to the retiring attorney general a large solid silver claret pitcher of classic shape and unique design.

On one panel of the pitcher was the following inscription:

"Presented to John William Griggs, on his retirement from the office of Attorney General of the United States, March 29, 1901. Qui pro domina justitia sequitur." On the other panel was a monogram of the letters: "J. W. G."

STAMP BOOKS.

Washington, March 29.—Reports received by Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden show that the books of two-cent postage stamps issued by the government are averaging a sale of 18,500 books a day throughout the United States. The fraction of a cent which the government earns on the sale of the books has amounted to a net profit of $33,672 in the eleven months during which they have been on sale at all postoffices.

RIPLEY'S TRIAL.

Frankfort, Ky., April 1.—The trial of Captain Garrett D. Ripley for complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel in January, 1899, will be called in the circuit court Tuesday. It is expected that the name of the real assassin of Governor Goebel will be divulged at this trial. Since Ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers and James Howard, convicted, have been granted new trials by the court of appeals, the belief has grown that the real culprit has not yet been captured. Ripley was the captain of the Pleasureville company of state guards and one of the right-hand men of fugitive Taylor. He is said to have told Judge Yost and others that Taylor and not Powers was guilty of furnishing the assassins the office of the secretary of state from which the shot was fired. Ripley talked a great deal and if he told the truth the commonwealth will likely make out a good case against him.

Arthur Goebel, brother of the dead leader, held a consultation Saturday night with the attorneys for the prosecution. The indications are that this trial will go further toward incriminating Ex-Governor Taylor than have any of the previous trials, in one of which it was shown that he advised with one of the accused regarding the employment of a negro to do the deed.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

HERO'S DEATH.

Commandant Roper Dies in Saving Men of His Crew.

Cavite, April 1.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the sail room of the United States gunboat Petrel, Lieutenant Commander Jesse Mims Roper, commanding. The sail room is a small compartment adjoining the magazine. The heat was intense, the smoke suffocating and the flames difficult to extinguish.

Lieutenant Commander Roper was the first to descend into the hold, but he was forced to return to the deck. Others then went down. Seaman Patrick Toner was prostrated and about to perish when Lieutenant Commander Roper endeavored to rescue him and was suffocated in the attempt.

Lieutenant Josiah Slutts McKean and Cadet Louis suffered severely in bringing the body of Lieutenant Commander Roper to the deck.

Twenty-two of the crew were prostrated, Toner, Evans, Flaherty, Larsen, Kessler, Cahey, Burton, Smith, Sullivan and Forsborn seriously, but all will recover.

The contents of the sail room were destroyed, but the damage to the gunboat was slight. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, possibly it was a case of spontaneous combustion.

The death of Lieutenant Commander Roper is greatly deplored. His body will be sent to the United States April 5, by the Buffalo.

Washington, April 1.—Immediately upon the receipt of advices from Admiral Remy confirming the report of the death of Lieutenant Commander Roper, the navy department sent a telegram to Mr. H. F. Fay, the brother-in-law of Lieutenant Commander Roper, at No. 73 Monmouth street, Longwood, Mass., asking that he inform Mrs. Roper of the news. The following expression of sympathy and appreciation is also made:

"With this sad news, the department sends to Mrs. Roper deep sympathy in the great loss she has sustained and the highest appreciation of the gallantry and self-sacrifice with which Lieutenant Commander Roper gave his life for his fellow men. It was a hero's death."

The deceased officer was born in Missouri and entered the naval service June 25, 1868. He was commissioned to the rank held by him at the time of his death on March 3, 1899, and ordered to command the Petrel, November 15, 1899. The Petrel was one of the vessels under Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay when she was in charge of Lieutenant Commander E. P. Wood. The latter officer came home shortly after and Lieutenant Commander Ruper succeeded him.

The Buffalo, on which the remains will be sent home, is now used for the transportation of troops and is about to return to the United States by way of the Mediterranean.

KIDNAPERS AT WORK IN NEW YORK

New York, April 2.—After vainly running out every clue the police became convinced last night Willie McCormick, jr., a 10-year-old High Bridge boy who disappeared last Wednesday night, is the victim of a kidnaping plot. Police Captain Gannon, in discussing the case, said: "I am firmly convinced that the boy has been taken by designing persons and that he is being held by them.

"This boy was never known to be away from home over night. His habits were good, and there had been nothing to drive him away from home; I am of the opinion that he is being held here in New York city." Willie is the son of a retired florist living in Ogden avenue High Bridge. The child has eleven sisters. His mother is prostrated from grief and anxiety and the father almost equally so.

ORDERS FOR BRITISH RAILS DECREASED

London, April 2.—Presiding to-day at a meeting of the Barrow Haematite Steel company the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, took a pessimistic view of American and other foreign competition. He said the total orders for rails given to British makers in 1900 had not reached 50 per cent of the orders given during the preceding four years. Competition did not account for the whole decrease. Either less rails were required or buyers were waiting in expectation of lower prices.

INTERESTING FINDS.

Boston, March 28.—Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow, vice-president of the Egypt exploration fund, has just received official word that Professor Petrie has unearthed at Abydos the records of kings before Mena, the founder of the first dynasty nearly 400 B. C.

"We have found," writes Professor Petrie, "names of Narma Ka, and a king named by a fish sign, perhaps also of two kings, Deb and Sam of Mena, and those earliest kings. There are about thirty inscriptions and a heavy strip of gold with the name Aha (Mena). In the tomb of Khasekhemui were found stone vases, each with a gold cap tied on with gold wire. Also two broad bangles of gold, and a dinner service of a dozen pans and dishes, with 160 models of tools in sheet copper. The frequent use of ivory then is witnessed by the discovery of forty inscribed ivories and stones and two lions cut in ivory."

Regarding the statement recently printed that bracelets of gold, with turquoise and amethists found in the tomb of Zar, the second dynastic king, are the only jewelry known before the twelfth dynasty, Dr. Winslow says that there were gold ornaments of the earliest dynasties in the famous Abbott collection of the New York historical society.

GEN. YOUNG'S OPINION.

San Francisco, March 30.—Major-General S. B. M. Young, who arrived from Manila yesterday on the transport Logan, said:

"Gen. Funston's exploit was one of remarkable bravery, and he is deserving of the highest recognition at the hands of our government. This talk about 'West Point influence' is all bosh. If any statements have been made that graduates of West Point or men who have risen from the ranks will oppose Funston's advancement, it has come from the lips of disappointed officers. No good officer or gentleman would belittle such a brave achievement."

Gen. Young, in speaking of the effect of the capture of Aguinaldo on the situation in the islands, said he believed the troops would have to be kept there but six months longer. He did not think it would be wise to bring them all away, however, for there was a large number of marauding bands throughout the islands who would have to be kept under subjection.

"It will take at least two generations," said the general, "to get the Filipinos to understand the meaning of self-government as we understand it. The Filipino ideal is to have the country parceled out among the leaders and they to rule the people and get all they can out of them. We will have to look to the children of the babies over there now to get the matter on a correct basis."

Want Excommunication.

London, April 2.—One thousand students of the University of Kieff have forwarded a petition to the Holy Synod, says the Odessa correspondent of the Daily Express, "in which they ask to be excommunicated with Count Tolstoi."

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

R R R

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

PANAMA CANAL.

Plan to Purchase and Complete It With American Capital.

Chicago, April 2.—A special dispatch to the Chronicle from Washington says: J. Pierpont Morgan has a gigantic scheme that the United States government shall abandon its plan of building a canal across the isthmus of Panama and permit private capital to take up and finish the work already accomplished on the Panama canal.

Mr. Morgan, accompanied by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway and chief stockholder of the Northern Pacific, arrived from New York on Mr. Hill's yacht yesterday afternoon. Last night Messrs. Morgan, Hill and Senator Hanna, who had been notified of the coming of the distinguished financiers, were in conference at the senators' home. It is understood that before Messrs. Morgan and Hill leave the capital they will hold a conference with President McKinley and endeavor to interest the executive in their project.

It is understood that a syndicate headed by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill has secured at a very low figure a majority of the stock of the Panama company, and is now in absolute control of not only the affairs of that corporation, but of its property and franchises as well.

Denied by Morgan.

New York, April 2.—Charles R. Flint, when asked last night regarding the report that J. P. Morgan had formed a plan to buy the Panama canal, said:

"I have heard something of it, though nothing definite. I know nothing about it myself."

The Tribune this morning says:

"J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday denied that his recent visit to Washington was in any way connected with the affairs of the Panama Canal company, or that he had any intention of visiting the property, as was reported in dispatches from the national capital."

MRS. NATION CLEANING UP INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind., April 2.—Mrs. Carrie Nation began fumigating Indianapolis Sunday morning at 6 o'clock when she sent for the proprietors of the Denison hotel, where she is stopping. When they came she ordered them to take her to the bar. There was an argument and she said she would leave the house unless her request was granted. With one man on each side of her she was taken to the barroom, which was locked.

She was admitted and her eye fell on two paintings bought at the world's fair, "Potiphar's Wife" and "The Wood Nymph." She said they would have to come down or she would leave the hotel. A crowd gathered and as a compromise the proprietors agreed to hang sheets over the paintings while she is in the city.

Sunday night she addressed an audience of 800 at Tomlinson hall. Mrs. Nation announced in "a fashionable saloon" Sunday morning she certainly would have done some smashing if she had not been under heavy bonds to keep the peace. Until midnight she was roaming about the city visiting saloons and newspaper offices, with a howling mob of 500 persons at her heels.

Indianapolis, April 2.—Mrs. Carrie Nation has severed all connection with a lecturing bureau and herefater will be her own manager. She left last night for her home in Kansas. Before leaving for the train she said:

"God has not blessed this lecture bureau. It offered me $100 a night and guaranteed that sum, but since I have been away from home I have made only $80. I was glad to get that amount. I am going home to smash, and I will never listen again to any inducements that lecture bureaus hold out."

CHINESE FORTS TO BE RENDERED USELESS

Pekin, April 2.—Regarding the destruction of the forts the generals are practically agreed that those at Taku, Shan Hai Kuan and Tien Tsing must at least be rendered useless while the north fort at the entrance of the river Taku must be destroyed entirely, on account of the fact that ever since it was built it has caused lower water on the bar, having diverted the course of the stram. The merchants have frequently complained to the consuls, but no government has liked to ask China to destroy a fort at the entrance to an important river. This, however, can now be done as a matter of military necessity, and will give foreign merchants intense satisfaction, as in consequence of its being done the river will in a short time again be navigable as far as Tien Tsin.

FRENCH SOLDIERS ASSAULT BARRETT

Tien Tsin, April 2.—Captain Barrett, of the Burmah troops, was assaulted with sabres by seven Frenchmen last night. He was not, however, dangerously wounded.

MURDER 70 YEARS AGO.

Poultney, Vt. March 29.—Workmen removing a cellar wall under an old building near Carver's Falls, while trying to lift some heavy stones, fell into a pit about eight feet deep, in the center of which was set a solid iron post. Attached to this was a heavy iron chain and an old-fashioned pair of handcuffs, and nearby was a heap of human bones.

Inquiry showed that in 1831 Perry Borden, a young Frenchman, brought his young wife to live in this house. Witty and vivacious, she attracted considerable attention and Borden became jealous. One night in November, 1831, she was at a neighboring tavern and he called for her. She went away with him and was never seen by her friends afterward. Mr. Borden said his wife had deserted him and gone to Canada.

After a year Borden went away and was not heard of again until 1832, when he suddenly reappeared. He said he had been at sea in the intervening time. His mind seemed shattered and he was supported by neighbors and at the poorhouse until his death, in 1887.

The discoveries made by the workmen seem to prove that Borden chained his wife in the cellar and left her to die.

Prospectors Killed.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 29.—It is reported that a party of gold seekers was massacred by Ceris Indians on the Island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California. Two weeks ago six Mexican prospectors left Tepopa, on the west coast of Mexico in a small boat and went to Tiburon island. Pedro Parquila, one of the party, has reached the main land, and reported a fierce fight with the Indians. He escaped and believes his companions were killed.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

Results in Ohio Were Rather a Surprise to Many--Michigan Republican.

Toledo, April 2.—Elections of local officers were held yesterday in nearly all the cities and towns of Ohio, while Michigan had a State election to select a Justice of the Supreme Court and two regents of the university. In Ohio the most interesting contest was in Cleveland, where Tom L. Johnson, the millionaire single tax advocate, was victorious by about 5,000 plurality, showing a falling off of 2,200 in the normal Republican vote.

The campaign was bitterly fought and the result is somewhat of a surprise, even to Mr. Johnson's managers, for it was expected the contest would be very close.

Johnson is a millionaire and formerly served two terms in Congress from Cleveland. He has his eye on the United States Senate, and merely wanted the mayoralty office as a stepping stone to try and defeat Foraker for re-election to the Senate next fall.

The city council and school board will be solidly Republican. The Republican police judge and police prosecutor are also elected by big majorities.

In Toledo, Sam. M. Jones of "Golden Rule" fame, was re-elected mayor by a plurality of 3,000,—which is a decided fall-off from his majority of 9,000 two years ago. The Democrats had endorsed Jones, and they also elected a majority of the city council.

In Columbus, the Democrats elected John N. Hinkle mayor, in one of the most bitter and altogether remarkable elections in the history of the municipality. He defeated Henry C. Taylor by a majority of 296 and the entire Republican ticket went down with his opponent.

Mr. Hinkle conducted his campaign upon a platform of 3-cent street car fares, muncipal ownership and purity in politics. He was openly opposed by the Democratic central committee and executive committee; by nearly all the politicians from whom he had publicly cut adrift at the beginning of the campaign. He was backed by former Congressman John J. Lentz, and was aided by Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland.

Mr. Lentz, who will be a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, was interested in the campaign primarily because of a desire to secure the Franklin county delegation to the state convention, and Mr. Johnson contributed in order to gain the support of the legislative delegation for his senatorial candidacy. Mr. Lentz and Mr. Johnson worked in harmony against John R. McLean and Col. James Kilbourne, Mr. McLean's candidate for governor.

The result of the election gives them control of the city machinery, and legal action to annul the present civil service system under which the city has operated for the last two years will be instituted at once. When this is out of the way, the entire city government will be completely reorganized.

There were no elections in Cincinnati or Dayton. Special interest centered in the results at Cleveland and Columbus, owing to the fact that the Democrats desired control of those cities in the forthcoming effort to unseat Senator Foraker in favor of Tom L. Johnson.

In Michigan the expected has happened in regard to the election of supreme justice and two regents of the university. Justice Montgomery is returned by a big majority, even for an off year. Mr. Adsit of Grand Rapids, the Democratic candidate for supreme justice, polled his party vote, and in some localities on the west shore drew many Republican votes. There was no feeling whatever against Justice Montgomery, and his election was foregone.

In Detroit everything was Republican. Whelan, for police judge, the only city officer voted for, walked away from Fitzsimmons, Democrat.

HAVANA'S HEALTH.

Havana, April 2.—For the first time in the history of Havana, the month of April begins without a single case of yellow fever in the city. Major W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer is confident that, with the sanitary measures now being enforced and the valuable information gained by the recent investigations by the yellow fever commission there will be few deaths during the coming season. The Marine hospital service is also taking precautions against bringing to Havana infected persons or baggage from Mexico or other infected ports.

Dr. Gorgas, chief of the sanitary board, has issued a quarantine against these ports to take effect April 15.

It is thought that many cases in Havana last year were brought in from Vera Cruz, which is only two days sail from Havana. Hereafter passengers from Vera Cruz will be obliged to remain in quarantine for three days.

Comfortable quarters are being fitted up near the immigrant station at Cabanas. The immigrant station is used only as temporary quarters for immigrants who have no employment on arriving here. Under the old arrangement they remained in Havana, and not being immune they contracted yellow fever and frequently spread it through the country districts. Immigrants are now kept isolated until employment is secured for them and then they are shipped directly into the country.

The number of yellow fever cases in Havana has decreased wonderfully since these precautions were taken.

A regular quarantine station was built by the Spaniards at Mariel. It is considered one of the best in the marine hospital service and will be retained by the United States under the clause in the Platt amendment relating to sanitation.

FIRE IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., March 30.—Richmond last night suffered her greatest disaster by fire since the burning of the Spotswood Hotel on Christmas eve, 1870.

The Jefferson Hotel, the magnificent structure built and furnished by the late Lewis Ginter at a cost of about $1,000,000, is in ashes. No lives were lost.

The hotel was constructed of half brick and granite foundation, and was regarded as semi-fireproof. It burned like tinder. The building covered half a block in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, fronting on West Main and Franklin streets.

GEN. HARRISON'S ESTATE.

Indianapolis, April 1.—The Union Trust company, as executor, Saturday evening filed an inventory of the personal property held by the late ex-President Harrison. The list includes a large number of stocks and bonds with a total of $30,851 life insurance, the whole footing up $176,625.62. The value of the real estate will swell the total to $375,000.

Dead in a Fire.

New York, March 30.—Mrs. Esther Cohen and two of her children, Benjamin, aged 5, and Sophia, 1 year old, perished by the burning of a five-story tenement house at Delancy and Norfolk streets early to-day. In the panic which occurred, mothers lost their reason and threw their children from the windows and fire escapes to the street below. That all were caught by the police and firemen and escaped serious injury seems almost a miracle.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, March 23.—Bradstreet's says:

A rather more cheerful tone is apparent in general trade, and the close of the first quarter of the year finds the business world contemplating a total trade for that period in many cases in excess of all preceding periods, while the future, with some exceptions, is viewed with apparent confidences. The advance of the spring season is, of course, partly responsible for the feeling above mentioned, allowing as it does better opportunity for a wider range of operations than was possible in the winter months. First indications as to crop prospects and outlook are in the main favorable. Bank clearings are showing steady gains over unprecedently large totals a year ago.

Railway earnings testify to an immense volume of merchandise passing into consumption, and, as for some time past, the active demand at advancing prices for iron and steel is regarded as a reliable index of good general trade to come. Building is becoming more active, and promises this spring to be the heaviest for many years past. Hence the lumber trades and all lines of builders' hardware note continued or growing activity. The demand in the latter line and in agricultural implements at the west is, in fact, most notable.

As pointed out in this column a week ago, there has been an apparent turn in the tide in the wool trade, even while some quotations are technically lower. A good volume of business has been done at the leading Eastern markets, and values as a whole are quiet and firm. Boston sales this week are estimated to amount to nearly six million pounds, bought by two large mills, and the stocks of Montana wool have been well cleaned up.

Cotton goods are weaker and the outlook is for curtailment of production of finished products. Good authorities at the south, however, do not think that any curtailment of cotton acreage from last year's aggregate is probable, although the recent crop will, it is thought, help to discourage planting on some land. In line with this is reports that considerable orders for fertilizers have been canceled.

The boot and shoe trade is in good condition, another gain in shipments is indicated this week and the total is six thousand cases ahead of this week last year, while the unfavorable balance for the season has been cut down. The situation in leather is quite satisfactory, and stocks of sole leather are quite limited.

There is a little more doing in the cereals this week, corn being especially active, and in the hands of a bull clique has advanced to above 50 cents. Wheat has been in better export demand and strengthened slightly in sympathy with the coarser grain.

Iron and steel have made steady progress alike in the volume of sales and in the matter of price. The long-expected advance in structural material came this week, with a gain of from $2 to $4 in teams, channels and similar products. Other finished products are active and strong.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, April 2.—To-day is a holiday at Chicago and St. Louis, on account of election and consequently there are no Chicago quotations on grain market. With the absence of these figures and little gossip on the wire the session of the local exchange was obliged to content itself with figures from New York and the Northwest. Business was dull in consequence and lacked ginger. Cables were lower, but tey did not reflect the full American decline of yesterday. Northwestern receipts were fairly liberal. With these factors the local opening was fairly strong at advanced prices, but was sold off during the morning. The close was ½ under yesterday.

Corn was still strong, although dull, and oats were steady.

There was a fair business in clover seed, with prices firm. Receipts to-day were 153 bags and shipments 1,344 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 42¾c; May, 44⅝c.

Oats—Cash, 28½c; May, 26½c.

Rye, 53c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.65; cash, $6.70; Oct., $5.60.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Apr. 1 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	76½	76½	75¾	75¾	76
May	77½	77⅝	76¾	77	77½
July	77⅜	77⅝	76¾	77	77½
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	79½	79¾	78⅝	79¼	79⅝
July	79⅝	79⅝	79	79¼	79¾
Corn—					
May	49	49	48⅞	48⅞	49½
July	48½	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	48½
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	73¼	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝	73½
July	75	75	74⅛	74⅛	75¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	75	75¾	74½	74½	75¼
July	76¼	76½	75⅝	75⅝	76⅜

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Money on call loaning at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88¾@4.88⅞ for demand and at $4.85 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½ and 4.89; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.84⅞; silver certificates, 59⅞@61c; bar silver, 59c; Mexican dollars, 48¼c.

New York, April 2.—Wall street.—There were wide openings on the transfer of heavy blocks in the United States Steel stocks and Burlington, the latter rising a point at the extreme high level. Manhattan was strong at an advance of over a point and a number of the constituent companies and also the independent companies were strong at gains of a point in some cases. St. Paul rose a point and the majority of stocks showed fractional gains, but there were a few important exceptions on the side of light losses.

General selling followed the opening rise and Rock Island lost 2¼, Burlington 2⅛, and St. Paul and Delaware & Hudson 1½. Practically every railroad and industrial stock of prominence declined below yesterday's closing. The advance in Tennessee Coal and United States Steel was wiped out, but when Colorado Fuel advanced four points all the steel stocks hardened. Enormous offerings met the rise in United States Steel stocks, and they reacted again to below last night. Generally speaking prices fell from ½ to 2 points below last night. Prominent stocks among the Pacifics, trunk lines, local tractions, coalers and specialties were a point or more under last night. Quick profit taking by the bears caused some fractional rallies before the end of the hour.

Stocks which had scored the largest losses advanced from 1 to 2 points, when the shorts covered, and the rally was helped by a rise to 142 in Sugar. Meanwhile the steel stocks were offered freely, United States Steel pfd. declining to 96. By noon the general undertone was firmer and the market quieter. Texas & Pacific was heavily bought at an advance of over 2 points and Amalgamated Copper gained as much.

Bonds were lower.

New York Stock Market.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Tob. Co.	126	126	124¾	125¼
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	140¾	142	140½	140½
Atchison	63⅝	63⅞	62¾	63¾
Atchison pfd.	96½	96⅝	95¾	96
Am. C. & F. Co.	27¼	27½	27	27¼
Am. Tin com.	79½	80	79	79½
Anaconda	46	47	45¾	46
Amal. Copper	100½	102½	100	101⅝
Biscuit com.	41⅝	..	..	41⅝
Balto. & Ohio	92	92	91½	92
Bklyn. R. Trans.	83½	84⅞	82⅞	82⅞
Burlington	174	180⅝	172⅞	179⅜
Clover Leaf	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅝
Clover Leaf, pfd	34⅝	35	34⅝	34½
Con. Tobacco, com.	44½	44⅝	44¼	44½
Con. Tobacco, pfd	104	104	103½	103¾
Chesp. & Ohio	46¾	46⅝	45⅞	46½
C., C., C. & St. L.	81½	..	..	81
C. I. L. com	37¾	39½	37¾	38
Erie	37⅝	37¾	36⅞	37¼
General Electric	219	..	..	217½
Glucose	51	51¼	51	51
Hocking	54	..	..	54½
Hocking, pfd	76½	76⅝	76½	76½
Louisville & Nashv.	100½	101⅝	100⅝	101¼
Leather	13½	13½	13¼	13½
Leather, pfd	76	76½	75⅞	76⅜
L. E. & W. com	62⅞	64	62¾	63¾
Manhattan	129½	130¼	128¾	129¾
Missouri Pac	102⅞	103⅞	102⅛	102½
Miss., K. & T.	58	58½	57⅞	58
Nat. Tube com	68½	69	67⅞	68⅞
Nat. Tube pfd	119¾	120	118½	120
Nat. Salt	45	46¼	44½	44⅞
Nat. Salt pfd	78	78½	78	78½
Nat. Steel com	59⅝	60½	59⅝	60
North. Pac.	94⅝	97	93⅞	96⅝
North Pac. pfd	92½	94½	92	93¼
New York Cent	147⅞	148	146⅞	147⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L.	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23⅛
N. & W. com	51⅛	51⅝	50	50½
Ont. and West.	36	36⅞	35¼	36½
Penna	154½	155⅞	154	154⅝
Pacific Mail	36¼	39	36	38⅞
People's Gas	108½	108¼	107	107⅞
Reading com.	36⅞	37	36	36⅞
Rock Island	137½	139½	136⅞	138⅞
Rep. S. and I. C.	22⅞	22½	21¼	21⅝
So. Ry. pref.	79⅛	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞
So. Ry. com.	28⅞	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞
St. Paul	154	154⅝	152⅞	153⅝
So. Pacific	47	47	46⅞	46⅞
Tenn. C. and I.	66	66	64¾	65⅞
Union Pac.	93⅞	93	92⅞	93½
U. P. pref.	85½	86	84⅞	86
U. S. Steel	49	49½	48⅞	49
U. S. Steel pref.	97½	97½	95⅞	96⅞
Wabash pref.	40	41¼	39⅞	40⅞
Wab. Deb. B	64¼	65⅞	63⅞	65⅜
West. Union	93	93¼	93⅛	93⅞
W. L. E.	35⅝	35⅞	34¾	35

LIVE STOCK

Chicago, April 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market generally strong; good to prime steers, $5.00@6.00; poor to medium, $3.75@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; cows, $2.65@4.45; heifers, $2.75@4.60; canners, $2.00@2.65; bulls, $2.75@4.35; calves, $4.50@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.00; Texas grass steers, $3.40@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.60@3.65. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 14,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 22,000; left over, 4,450; market 5c higher; top, $6.25; mixed and butchers, $5.95@6.20; good to choice heavy, $6.05@6.25; rough heavy, $5.90@6.00; light, $5.95@6.15; bulk of sales, $6.07@6.15.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, April 2.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market active and generally 5 cents higher; selling Yorkers, mixed and mediums at $6.20; pigs, $5.90@6.00; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.50; market closing steady.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., April 2.—(Brinkmann, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 8 cars; market steady; mediums, $6.25; heavy, $6.25@6.30; heavy Yorkers, $6.20; light Yorkers, $6.15. Sheep and lambs—Market steady.

East Buffalo, April 2.—(Eirick Bros. Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market higher; pigs, $6.10; Yorkers, $6.20@6.25; mediums, $6.30; heavy, $6.35. Sheep and lambs—Market steady; best lambs, $5.85@5.90; fair to good, $5.00@5.75; culls and common, $5.00@5.25; mixed sheep, $4.50@4.75; culls and sommon, $3.00@3.50; yearlings, $5.00@5.30. Calves, $6.7.50.

Detroit, April 2.—The demand for live stock is active this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.10@4.35; common, $2.75@3.90; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, strong, active, at $3.00@4.30; milch cows, easy at $25@45; calves, active at $4.50@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Market active; prime lambs, $5.50@5.60; mixed, $3.75@4.75; culls, $2.50@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.85@6.00; Yorkers, $5.80@5.95; pigs, $5.85@5.90; roughs, $4.95@5.35; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

FACTS FOR WEAK MEN.

How Any Man at Any Age in Any Degree Afflicted With Decay of Manly Vigor From Any Cause May Regain Strength and Vigor.

MY BROTHERS:—Let me tell you why my great **Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men** are known the world over as "The Worn-Out Man's Best Friend," and why I have in two years built up the largest mail order medicine business in the world.

The reason is simply because Wonder-Workers, being a Pure Nerve Food and not a stimulant, are always certain to Restore Wrecks of Men of all ages (no matter what caused the weakness) to the Mental and Physical Vigor that Nature intended them to enjoy. Then too, there is not a man in all the world who can say that I ever lied to him or treated him unfairly, and there has not been a single case where a trial failed to prove that Wonder-Workers cure Quicker and at Less Expense than any other remedy made anywhere on earth.

Sworn to in Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 21.

I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR that less than three weeks' use of BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS by me when forty-four years old effected a cure of extreme Nervous Exhaustion, Pain in the Back, and an Enfeebled Condition of the General System, that the names of all who purchase them will be held sacred, and that there is no scheme of any kind connected with their sale. GEO. S. BECK.

More than 200,000 men of all ages up to seventy years, who were suffering from Decay of Manly Vigor, Enlarged Prostate, Stricture, Weakness of the Urinary Organs, Varicocele, Involuntary Losses, or Lack of Development were Permanently Cured by the use of my Wonder-Workers during the past two years; and thousands upon thousands of Dead Men would be Living and Well today if they had used my great remedy instead of the Vile Poisons imposed upon them by the C. O. D. frauds, Free Recipe humbugs, Doctor by Mail Imposters and Free Cure fakirs, every one of whom I defy to meet me in any court where I will prove them guilty of fraud in the treatment of men who are sexually weak. Wonder-Workers cured me after these frauds had nearly killed me, and they will certainly cure you if you simply use them one tablet at a dose three times a day.

I am the only man in the medicine business who, for your protection, has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself; that every man will be treated fairly, and that the names of all who buy will be held sacred forever. My name is and always has been Geo. S. Beck. I live at 420 S. Market St., Springfield, Ohio, and if you have any doubt about my reliability write (enclosing stamp) to the First National Bank or any business or professional man of this city. If you order Wonder-Workers from me and meet with anything else than the fairest treatment that one man can give another I want you to report me to the editor of this paper who I hereby authorize to publish me as a fraud if I deserve it. Wonder-Workers will cure in any climate and during all seasons, but now, in the early spring-time when men are most in need of toning up, they are especially valuable, and absolutely certain to strengthen the entire nervous and genital systems.

Wonder-Workers are Only One Dollar per box, always cash with order, by express at your expense. It will cost you 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 I send them by mail prepaid thus saving you 10 cents. Address: GEO. S. BECK, 420 S. Market St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

I will send an Extra Week's Treatment as a Gift with each box of Wonder-Workers bought of me if you name Weekly Toledo Blade when you order.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, April 2.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 23c; No. 2 creamery, 22c; prints, creamery, 23; packing stock, 10½c; fancy dairy, 13@14c; No. 2 dairy, 12@13c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12c.

Eggs—Fresh, 12c.

Oleomargarine, 10½@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Per pound, 1½c.

Onions—Yellow Danvers, per bu., $1.25.

Potatoes—Per bu., 35c; seed potatoes, 50@60c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.50.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $2.50 per bbl; Illinois, $3.00.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Tomatoes—Per basket, 70c.

Cocumbers—Per doz., $1.25@1.50.

Green Onions—Per doz. bunches, 12½c.

New Bermuda potatoes, per bu., $2.25.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Rutabagas—Per bbl., $1.05.

Rhubarb—Per doz., 50c to 70c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Butter—Receipts, 9,396 packages; market firm; creamery, 16@22c; factory, 11@14½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,300 packages; market firm; fancy large colored and white, 11@11½c; fancy small colored, 12½c; fancy small white, 12@12½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 24,138 packages; market strong; western at mark, 13½c; southern at mark, 12⅝@13c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 17-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1-32@4 1-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-32@3 5-16c; refined steady; crushed, $5.75; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 6⅞@7½c.

Poultry—Alive very weak; fowls, 9@10c; chickens, 8c; turkeys, 8c. Dressed steady.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, April 2.—Butter quiet; creameries, 15@20½; dairies, 11@18. Cheese—Fairly active, 11@11¾. Eggs—Active, 12½c.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., April 2.—The offerings of butter on the Board of Trade yesterday were 4,870 pounds. There were no sales. The quotation committee reported the market steady at 21½c. The sales of the week were 616,800 pounds.

COTTON.

New York, April 2.—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 3 points higher, following fairly favorable opening cables and in the face of indications of large receipts at the ports which may reach 20,000 bales, against 13,600 last year. Covering was the principal support of the market, which, after opening on the basis of $7.85 for May, advanced to $7.88 for that position, and then sold down to $7.83, only to advance again to $7.88 on renewed covering, later cables being still better and many of the room traders being actuated by a fear that the market had become oversold. There was also a better investment demand from other sources on the general scope of the acreage question, with rains in the South Atlantic states and easterly gulf sections said to be interfering with farm work, while producing more or less injury through the washing of prepared lands. Taken as a whole the new crop gossip cannot be called quite as bearish as heretofore.

Cotton futures opened steady. April, $7.79; May, $7.87; June, $7.86; July, $7.88; August, $7.69; October, $7.33; November, $7.25; December, $7.29; January, $7.28.

Cotton spot closed quiet, ⅛ higher; middling uplands, 8 15-16; middling gulf, 8 3-16; sales, 20 bales.

WOOL.

Boston, April 2.—The wool market shows a better tone for the past year. Sales have been large, mainly in the territory grades, which are still in good demand. Fine medium and fine, scoured, staple is selling for 40@43c, while the strictly staple article calls for 44@45c. Fleece wools meet with a slow sale and prices are largely nominal. The holdings of Australian wools are small but firmly held.